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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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WEATHER FORECAST:
FAIR.
Barometer 30.13.

February 23, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 55 2 p.m. Humidity " 83 "

February 23, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m. 61 Humidity 87 " 73

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7875 三十月正 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1918. 六拜禮 號三廿月二英港香

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Successful Air Raids.

London, February 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation says: We bombed yesterday an aerodrome north of Douai, a large dump at Courtrai and a railway station south-east of Douai. There is continuous air fighting. We brought down eleven and drove down six enemy machines. Two of our machines are missing. We bombed Taionville and Treves last night at a low altitude with good results. Five bursts of flame were observed at Treves station which set fire to three other buildings. Bursts of flame were observed at Thionville railway station and gas works where there is a large fire. One of our machines is missing. We dropped a ton of explosives on Treves in a daylight raid to-day. Eleven bursts were observed at the railway station, and six on neighbouring buildings. We repeatedly drove off hostile scouts. The anti-aircraft guns fired considerably. One of our machines did not return.

Artillery Fighting At Champagne.

London, February 22.

A French communique says:—There was fairly great artillery activity at Champagne and on the right bank of the Meuse from February 16 to 18. We brought down 18 enemy machines. The railway stations at Mete Ablons, Forbach and Benedorf were bombed, and also depots at Ensisheim, where a big fire broke out.

PRINCE OF WALES TAKES THE OATH IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, February 20.

The Prince of Wales took the oath and sat as a Peer of the Realm in the House of Lords this afternoon. Her Majesty the Queen was an interested spectator of the ceremony, which was the same as followed for the introduction of other Peers, except at the conclusion he took a seat on a chair reserved for him for ceremonial occasions on the right of the throne. During the business of the House the Prince was wearing a Captain's uniform of the Grenadier Guards. When he entered the Chamber he took a seat on the front of the cross-benches next to Lord Dysart.

BARON ISHII AMBASSADOR TO U. S.

London, February 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the Baron Ishii has been appointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States in succession to Baron Sato.

RUMANIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

London, February 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says a telegram from Vienna says that the Rumanian Government has expressed a desire to enter into preliminary peace discussions with representatives of the Central Powers. Consequently Count Czernin and others will shortly be leaving for Rumania. The telegram adds that in competent quarters there is an opinion that Rumania is not yet ripe for peace. Russia still entertaining far reaching aspirations, and appears to be determined to continue fighting if negotiations do not satisfy those aspirations.

VERSAILLES COUNCIL.

London, February 22.

The report is confirmed that General Sir Henry Rawlison, will succeed General Sir Henry Wilson on the Versailles Council.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Peace Scheme Falls Like a Pack of Cards.

London, February 19.

There is clearly great public disappointment in Germany that the Brestlitovsk negotiations have not brought peace after all. The "Vorwaerts" says: Our whole peace scheme has fallen like a pack of cards. Even Poland has turned against us, while the Ukrainian peace, which was starred by the very cinemas, proves unreal. The "Nerneuste Nachrichten" protests against new ventures in the east.

A wireless Russian official message states: M. Lenin and M. Trotzky have sent a message to the German Government protesting against the German invasion, while the Russian army is demobilising. The People's Commissaries have now been forced to formally declare their willingness to sign peace upon the conditions dictated by the Quadruple Alliance at Brestlitovsk. A detailed reply to these conditions will be given without delay.

The Bolshevik newsagency states that General Kaledin committed suicide owing to the decision of the Coalition Government of the Don region to resign in favour of the Soviet. General Nazaroff, who has succeeded General Kaledin, has ordered the mobilisation of the whole population of Don against the Soviets.

Polish Ministers Resign.

Amsterdam, February 19.

The Austrian Minister of Education and the Minister for Galicia, who are both Poles, have resigned.

Germans Occupy Dvinsk.

London, February 20.

A wireless German official message says: We have occupied Dvinsk after small enemy resistance. A Russian attempt to blow up the Dvinsk bridge was unsuccessful.

A Russian official message says that General Krylenko has ordered the Army to organise massed pourparlers with the German soldiers. If they do not refrain from fighting the utmost resistance should be offered.

BIG BANKING AMALGAMATION.

London, February 19.

The London City and Midland Bank is amalgamating with the London Joint Stock Bank. Their combined deposits exceed £378,000,000 sterling. Their capital is seven millions sterling and their reserve fund six millions.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ARMY CHANGES.

Speech by Mr. Lloyd George.

London, February 19.

It is understood that General Sir Henry Rawlinson succeeds General Sir Henry Wilson on the Versailles Council.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the House of Commons on the recent Army changes, said the retention of General Sir William Robertson as Chief of Staff was latterly incompatible with the Allies' common policy, which was based on the assumption that the Allies had suffered in the past through lack of concerted and co-ordinated effort. The Government deeply regretted that Sir William Robertson's position was no longer compatible with the policy decided upon at Versailles; but, if that policy was right, no personalities, however valuable, important or distinguished, should stand in the way of its execution. (Cheers). If that policy was wrong no personalities, no Government ought to stand in the way of its being instantly defeated.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that there was absolutely no difference between our policy and the policy of France, Italy and the United States in this respect. The policy was based on the assumption that the Allies had hitherto suffered through lack of concerted, co-ordinated effort, and our purpose and policy had been to get concentration and unity of effort. It was only necessary to look at 1917 to find exactly the same set of circumstances, inevitably diminishing our power, and the concentration which would otherwise have been possible. In order to counteract the efforts of the Germans and the Russian collapse it was agreed at Versailles that there must be a central authority to exercise direction over the war policy, that that authority must be inter-Allied and must have executive power. The only difference of opinion was over how that authority should be constituted; but agreement on this point was also reached.

The Premier proceeded to mention several proposals which were considered and rejected. One was that the central authority should be composed of the Chiefs-of-Staffs; but this idea was unworkable. It was felt that the new body must not only know the conditions of its own armies on its own fronts, but all conditions on all fronts and all armies. Versailles was now the repository of such information which was co-ordinated by very able staffs. No single War Office possessed such information.

The Premier proceeded to give cogent reasons why the Chiefs-of-Staffs in the various capitals could not properly exercise the functions aimed at. The Supreme Council unanimously rejected this proposal. The delegations then separated and considered the matter independently, with the very remarkable result that next morning each delegation submitted exactly the same proposal, namely the proposal which now held the field. He would have liked to have read to the House the document wherein the American delegation cogently put the case for the proposal which was finally carried; but he could not because it was mixed up with the plan of operations. The Americans presented the case with irrisistible power and logic. The proposal was altered here and there during several hours' discussion, wherein there was not a single dissentient as far as the plan was concerned. Sir Douglas Haig drew attention to a weak point or two, and they undertook to remedy them, but these were not points affecting the root-proposal. Upon returning he reported to the Cabinet that he thought the plan unworkable and dangerous. Subsequently the Army Council made certain criticisms from the constitutional viewpoint. He considered these carefully with Lord Derby, who throughout put Sir William Robertson's case before the Cabinet.

The Premier emphasised his anxiety that these arrangements should be carried out whole-heartedly by all the Anglo-French military authorities, and especially that Sir Douglas Haig should be satisfied. Therefore, before the agreements were made, he talked to Sir Douglas Haig about what he said would be done under the new arrangement, which was that the British permanent military adviser on the Council at Versailles should become a member of the Army Council, should constantly communicate with the Chief-of-Staff and should be absolutely free in the advice he gave. The Chief-of-Staff would have the same powers as his predecessor, Sir William Robertson, and would remain the supreme military adviser to the British Government. He would accompany the Ministers to the meeting of the Supreme War Council as Adviser, and have the right to visit France and consult their military representatives. The representative at Versailles must have the most perfect freedom to discuss and recommend plans. If the Commander-in-Chief did not approve, or if there was a difference of opinion among the various representatives, then the Government would decide. There was no derogation of authority by the Government. The Chief-of-Staff would be the Chief Adviser of the Government in the event of any such difference of opinion. It was only after the Government decided to offer Sir William Robertson the position of representative at Versailles that he (the Premier) realised that Sir William Robertson objected on military grounds to the system which the Versailles Council decided unanimously to adopt. Sir William Robertson suggested that the representative at Versailles should be made deputy of the Chief-of-Staff, but the Government rejected this suggestion because the suggested position would be impossible for any man and would have made the British representatives inferior to the other members of the Council.

A voice: What about General Foch?

The Premier pointed out that General Foch was within twenty-five minutes of Versailles and could be consulted in the event of emergency.

The Premier reiterated that the Government regretted very deeply that it was obliged to proceed without Sir William Robertson. The choice between carrying out the unanimous policy of the military advisers of the Allies and retaining the services of a most distinguished and very valued public servant was most painful; but in view of the magnitude of the policy the Government was bound to stand by the arrangement with the Allies.

The Premier dwelt on the natural difficulties in securing military unity among the Allies. Some thought the new arrangement would secure political unity, but imperil the unity of the armies. The Government proposed to invite suggestions from the highest military authorities as regards the best means of removing the anxiety that the new scheme might impair the efficiency of our army. The Government would adopt any such suggestion to improve the new scheme. National feeling, historical tradition and suspicion militated against every alliance, while there were also other difficulties due to professional conservatism. He pleaded for mutual trust and confidence, which was the very soul of victory. We had discussed and re-discussed this plan in order that our whole concentrated strength should be mobilised to resist and break the most terrible foe Civilisation ever confronted. We were faced with terrible realities. The enemy rejected the very moderate terms which the whole of Civilisation accepted as reasonable. Why had the enemy rejected them? Because he was clearly convinced that Russia's collapse gave him power to achieve a military victory and impose Prussianism forcibly on Europe.

The Premier begged the House to turn down all controversy and close the ranks. (Loud cheers). If the House disapproved of the Versailles policy let it put in a Government who would refuse to accept that policy; but it must be another Government. (Cheers). The Government is entitled to know and know to-night whether the House and Nation wish to proceed with a policy deliberately settled with a view to organising our forces to meet the advance of the foe. I have endeavoured to discharge the terrible functions of my position to the utmost capacity of my strength. (Cheers). If the House to-night repudiates that policy for which I am responsible, and, I believe, on which the safety of the country depends, I shall quit office with but one regret, that I have not had greater strength, greater ability to place at the disposal of my native land in the gravest hour of her history. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. Asquith, who followed the Premier, paid a tribute to Sir William Robertson's great loyal example in accepting the only post at present available. He hoped the House would imbibe a similar spirit. He did not quarrel with the decision of the Versailles Council in respect to its functions. He considered that the issue concerned machinery whereby connected action by the Allies should be exercised. He advocated that the military representative at Versailles should be a representative of the Chief of the General Staff. The Government had undertaken a great responsibility in disregarding the advice of their greatest strategical, technical authorities. There was a certain amount of natural public disquietude in regard to these events, because in the last two months we had lost Sir John Jellicoe and Sir William Robertson, both of whom pre-eminently enjoyed the confidence of the country. In both instances it was enforced retirement, while both were preceded by a hostile, virulent, unscrupulous press campaign. He had only spoken to-day because he felt that restrained Parliamentary criticism was necessary in order to attain the earliest possible peace which secured the high purpose of the Allies.

The remainder of the debate was featureless, the speeches relating to army and departmental matters.

Opposition Fades Away.

London, February 20.

The reception to Mr. Lloyd George was a marked contrast to a week ago. As the "Times" says, the opposition simply faded away after the Premier made his plain statement, while the subsequent lack of excitement in the lobby showed how completely the Premier had made his case. Mr. Lloyd George was in best conciliatory form, and to the obvious relief of the majority of Commoners, there was little danger of the debate taking a destructive course when he concluded. The remaining speakers mostly concentrated on the alleged association of the Government with certain newspapers, Mr. Chamberlain especially making a direct attack and urging the Government to sever its connection with three newspaper proprietors.

The Unionist War Committee met after the debate, but after 1½ hours' talk did nothing.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby strongly supported the Versailles Council. It had already achieved most excellent results as regards unity between the Allies. He said he offered to resign, but the Premier requested him to remain in office.

Lord Derby, continuing, said that Sir William Robertson at Versailles suggested a certain scheme, but it was condemned by our own military advisers; also all the members of the Supreme War Council. He, Lord Derby, agreed to remain in office only because he was confident that the Versailles scheme could be made successful and would materially help to win the war.

Lord Buckmaster denounced the shameful attacks made in the Northcliffe press upon Sir William Robertson.

Lord Curzon stated that the Government would deal with the Northcliffe press as it did with other newspapers. He described the attacks upon some of our distinguished officers in a Northcliffe journal as most reprehensible and said the Versailles scheme was warmly approved by Sir Douglas Haig. The whole position had not been materially altered.

ZEEBRUGGE AGAIN RAIDED.

Submarine Shelter and Aerodrome Hit.

London, February 19.

Admiralty aircraft on the night of the 17/18 inst. dropped several tons of explosives on Zeebrugge mole and docks and Bruges docks. Bombs were observed to fall alongside a submarine shelter and in the vicinity of the lock-gates and quays. Our aircraft on the forenoon of the 18th attacked the aerodrome at Varssennere and obtained several direct hits on hangars and sheds. Three enemy aircraft were destroyed in patrols. All our machines returned.

Another Raid.

London, February 20.

The Admiralty reports: Naval aircraft last night dropped many tons of explosives on St. Denis Westrem and Bruges docks. We drove down an attacking hostile scout and dropped large quantities of explosives to-day on Aertrycke aerodrome and Engel dump with good results. During patrols we shot down a seaplane in flames and brought down a scout in our lines. We drove down one. All of our machines returned.

BRITISH-AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

London, February 20.

The Army Draft Treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been signed, whereunder the United States may draft British subjects between the ages of 20 and 45, while Great Britain may draft Americans within her jurisdiction, between the ages 21 and 31. A similar agreement with Canada has been signed.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

SILVER STEADY.

London, February 22.

The Silver Market is steady.

PASSPORTS FOR MANILA.

New Regulations Issued.

The following passport regulations which have just been enforced in the Philippines is published in the *Government Gazette* for general information:—

1.—No person shall be permitted to disembark from a foreign vessel at a Philippine port except upon surrender to a Customs officer of a properly executed passport.

2.—Passports of persons, whose voyage terminates at Manila, after delivery to Customs officer, by whom a receipt therefor will be issued, shall be deposited in the Office of the Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General, where those issued to citizens of the United States will be retained, and those belonging to aliens transferred to Consul of the nation of which the holder is a citizen.

3.—At Philippine ports other than Manila, the same procedure shall be followed, except that passports shall be retained in the custody of a Collector of Customs unless they belong to citizens of foreign countries that have local Consular representation.

4.—Passports of transit passengers who are making a continuous voyage and who intend departing on the identical vessel upon which they arrive, will be retained in the Office of the Philippine Government, Pier No. 5, and, in lieu thereof a shore permit will be issued to the owner, which shall be surrendered in exchange for the passport upon the owner's departure.

5.—These requirements shall apply to officers and members of crews of foreign vessels, who will not be permitted to land at Philippine ports without passports or seamen's certificate of nationality bearing a photograph of the owners. The same procedure that applies to transit passengers will be followed in such cases.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m. Performance in aid of War Charities.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Monday, Feb. 25.

Race Meeting.—1st Day.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Race Meeting.—2nd Day.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Race Meeting.—3rd Day.

An Experimental Air-Mail Fleet.

"Aerial Transport" was the subject of an address delivered by Colonel Mervyn O'Gorman, consulting engineer to the Director-General of Military Aeronautics, and formerly superintendent of the Royal Aircraft Factory, to the Royal Society of Arts recently. The great air problem, he said, would be to bridge the hiatus between the cessation of aeroplane manufacture for war purposes and the starting of a commercial air fleet. The Government should now liberate a few machines, and some of the pilots least able to bear the strain of aerial fighting, so as to initiate a mail and package carrying service.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Sugar Rationing.

The Ministry of Food announces that it is completing the arrangements for the Registration Clearing House in connection with the sugar distribution scheme. This department, which will be situated in South Kensington, will employ some hundreds of persons who will be chiefly drawn from girls between the ages of 16 and 18. The pay will begin at from 20s. to 21s. per week. Plans have been made to provide these girls with instruction in various educational subjects, with the object of preventing any interruption in the education they might otherwise be obtaining, and to fit them for remunerative employment on the expiration of their service with the department.

Historic Silver at £21 Per Ounce.

Silver plate and objects of vertu, the property of the late Lily Duchess of Marlborough, realised £7,423 19s. 2d. at Christie's recently. The highest price was paid for a pair of George II. silver-gilt casters, chased with foliage and cherubs' heads in relief 9¼in. high, by Paul Lamerie, 1730, 55½oz., sold at £20 per oz.—£1,165 10s. (S. J. Phillips). A William and Mary silver-gilt cup and cover, engraved with the arms of the King and Queen, and inscribed, "Frances Anne Vane, Marchioness of Londonderry, to her grandson and godson, George Charles, Earl of Sunderland, christened at Blenheim, June, 1813," 145oz. 18 dwt., sold at 98s. per oz.—£525 9s. 9d. (Crichton); a Queen Anne silver-gilt two-handled cup and cover, 10½in. high, by T. Ley, 48oz. 14dwt., at 98s. per oz.—£238 12s. 7d. (Crichton); and a silver pilgrim bottle, by Paul Lamerie, engraved with the arms of the third Duke of Marlborough and his wife, 16in. high, 119oz. 14dwt., at 90s. per oz.—£538 13s. (S. J. Phillips).

Fortune in Derelict.

A derelict and half-submerged schooner, of only 207 tons gross, roughly repaired so that she would float, has been sold by auction at an Irish port for £4,050. In her condition before the war she would not have fetched £400, says an expert who was present at the sale, and when newly built would be value for not more than £1,000. The vessel was the Dane, of Denmark. She was the victim of submarine attack two years ago, and abandoned in a sinking condition by the crew. Some months later the schooner was espied by a British vessel, decks submerged and only the masts showing. As a danger to shipping, she was taken in tow and brought to port, where she lay on a mudbank for 12 months. Before the Dane is seaworthy several hundred pounds will have to be expended on her. All her masts are down, and the repairs that have been executed are of the most makeshift order. Her cargo of timber, at a generous prewar estimate, was worth £800, but £4,000 was realised for it at the sale.

The Dearth of Clergy.

In the Upper House of York Convocation recently, the Archbishop submitted the report of a committee of the House on the conditions of acceptance of candidates for holy orders from the Army. He did not think it was sufficiently recognised that the only supply of future candidates was the Army. A considerable number of Nonconformist ministers had applied for ordination, but the colleges were empty, and unless after the war the Army furnished a large number of men the prospect of the Church being able to maintain its service to the nation was dark indeed. The House approved of the report of a joint committee recommending the omission from public recital of the Imprecatory Psalms. In the Lower House, however, this proposal was defeated by four votes. In the Lower House also a resolution was carried welcoming Mr. Fisher's Education Bill. The resolution declared that the Bill

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the First day of March 1918, at 12 noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of February 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) By the deletion of the word "twice" in the second line and the word "Half" in the fourth line of Article No. 56.

(b) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the first, seventh and last lines; the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the eighth line; and the insertion of the word "an" between the words "at" and "ordinary" in the seventh line, of Article No. 61.

(c) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the third and fifth lines and the substitution of the word "an" for "the" in the third and fifth lines and the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the third and sixth lines of Article No. 62.

(d) By the deletion of the word "Half" and the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the first line of Article No. 90.

(e) By the deletion of the word "Half" wherever appearing in Article No. 93.

(f) That the following clause be inserted in Article 107 after Sub-clause (p) thereof, namely, (p) a:—

TO DEAL WITH RESERVE FUND.

(p) a. To employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalising dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, and in or such other purposes as the Directors shall in their discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company."

(g) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the fourth line of Article No. 111.

(h) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the first line of Article No. 126.

(i) By the substitution of the word "Once" for "twice" in the first line of Article No. 129."

Dated the 18th day of February, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Thursday, the 28th day of Feb. 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Causeway Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements. (Approximate.)				Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.	E.	S.	W.			
			feet.	feet	feet	feet.			

As per said plan. (illegible) 195 Acres

VICTOR RECORDS

THE

RECORDS OF QUALITY.

LARGE SUPPLEMENT

JUST RECEIVED.

GIVE US A CALL AND MAKE

YOUR SELECTION.

MOUTRIE'S,

VICTOR AGENTS.

Save Your Eyes

LAZARUS' BIFOCALS

A SINGLE LENS
WITH
A DOUBLE PURPOSE.

:o:

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1918.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, (OFF-DAY), February, 25th 26th, 27th and 2nd March.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND & ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Limited, or at the Gate. Price $10 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or $4 per day. Tickets for the Off Day, $3.

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Race.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which are being sent out by Messrs. Linstead and Davis the Secretaries and Treasurers with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand,

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

RACE WEEK.

ON MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, February 25th, 26th and 27th all departments will be open until 12 NOON.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APROPO of the above, Members are hereby notified that although Membership of the Jockey Club entitles them to free admission to the Enclosure and Stands during the Race Meeting an opportunity is given to them to make a special contribution to the War Charities by also purchasing an admission Ticket at the Gate. A Book will be in care of the Gate Keeper in which Members are asked to record any such purchases.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersigned on SATURDAY, the 23rd February.

No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained male Masseur.
Eleven years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED.
No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 32 and 6 Mosicawo.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—In Kowloon, two FURNISHED ROOMS with board. Suitable for two friends or married couple. Apply Box 1361 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—EUROPEAN FLAT (Bottom Floor) No. 56 Kennedy Road, with bath room, detached servants' quarters, and electric lights already installed. Apply, Yeung Hee, Tel. Nos. 551 and 900.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

OFFICES in York Buildings.

Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Two or three LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. Apply to:—Tong Seng & Co., 19, Queen's Road, Central, Telephone No. 976.

WANTED.—AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD. Wanchai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonial to The Manager, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—All the LUCKY NUMBERS for the Drawing of War Bonds can be obtained from Komor and Komor.

NOTICES.

DISINFECTION

IS MOST NECESSARY TO YOU AT THIS TIME.

We Hold Stocks of:—

JEYES' FLUID
SANITAS OKOL
SANITAS SOLDIS
} in one gallon Drums or larger quantities

GOSSAGE'S CARBOLIC SOAP,
PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, in wholesale quantities,

For Prices Apply to:—

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.
5, DUDDELL STREET.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 25th 26th 27th instant at 11.45 A.M.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1918.

NOTICE.

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO, LTD

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1918.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE Hongkong Stock Exchange will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th instant. Race Days.

By Order,
R. HANCOCK,
Secretary.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1918.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

SCHOOL will resume work on MONDAY February 25th at 8.15 A.M.

Students who wish to enter should call upon the Warden on SATURDAY morning February 23, at 9.30 A.M.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

RACE WEEK.

DINNER DANCES will be held on the following nights open to Resident and Diners in the Hotel:—

MONDAY, 25th February.
TUESDAY, 26th February,
WEDNESDAY, 27th February,
and
SATURDAY, 2nd March.

Table d'Hôte Menus will be served as follows:—

GRILL ROOM $3.50 per head
DINING ROOM $2.50 per head

(The Ordinary Grill Room "à la Carte" Menu will be withdrawn on each of the above evenings).

The usual bi-weekly Tea Dances WILL NOT BE HELD on the following days:—

FRIDAY, 22nd February,
and
TUESDAY, 26th February,

but will be RESUMED on:—

FRIDAY, 1st March.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

BENGER'S FOOD LTD.,

regret to announce that in consequence of GOVERNMENT LIMITATIONS placed upon EXPORTS they are unable to keep their Overseas friends fully supplied at present. Immediately these restrictions are removed every effort will be made to send out sufficient stocks to meet all demand.

BENGER'S
Food

is in great demand for Civil, Military, and Red Cross Hospitals, and in Convalescent and Nursing Institutions.

"From a Captain of the Royal Army Medical Corps.
"Your Food was of great assistance to me in my treatment of convalescent dysentery cases."

BENGER'S FOOD LTD. MANCHESTER, England.
Branch Offices: New York, 25 Madison St. Sydney 178, Pitt St. Poultry through to Cannon St.
Benger's Food is entirely British in design, construction, and manufacture.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS

JUST TO HAND

CADDY BAGS — GOLF CLUB SHAFTS

"SILVER KING"
GOLF BALLS
IN TWO WEIGHTS
RED DOTS AND BLACK DOTS
PRICE $1.10 EACH.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

J. T. SHAW

SMART MEN'S WEAR
FOR
RACE WEEK

TEL. 692

STRAW HATS. BOOTS SOCKS ETC.

NECKWEAR. SHOES SHIRTS ETC.

TEL. 692

NOW SHOWING

J. T. SHAW

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICES.

KOWKOON CANTON RAILWAY.
(British Section).

THE Public is hereby notified that a train with accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers only, will leave Kowloon at 12 NOON, for Shum Chun calling at Taipo and Sheung Shui on 25th, 26th and 27th instant, and also on SATURDAY, 2nd proximo.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW.
Kowloon 19th February, 1918.

HONGKONG HORTICULTORAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER and VEGETABLE SHOW will be held on the 14th and 15th March, in the City Hall.

Intending Exhibitors should send their entry forms to the Hon. Secretary not later than 5th March. Copies of Rules and Schedules may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

H. B. L. DOWRIGGIN,
11, Beaconsfield Arcade.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1918.

SINGAPORE DOLLAR DIRECTORY IS BOOMING!

Send in Name and Address NOW
For the 1918 issue of the
HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY
Dollar Directory Company
P. O. Box 431, Hongkong.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price:—
"WHITE ROSE."
$5.55 per case ex store.
"COMET."
$5.35 per case ex store.
CHING CHEONG
168 Des Voeux Road Central,
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.
KWONG YUEN
19 Des Voeux Road West.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, No. 6 Connaught Road, on THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Manager for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1918, until THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Hotel, on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1918, at 12½ P.M. for the purpose of receiving Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917, with the Report of the Directors and discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd February, to 1st March, 1918, both days inclusive.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
J. H. TAGGART.
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918.

EARTHQUAKES

"There appears lately to have been a lot of loose hair found floating around in different parts of the Colony."

"WATSON RESORCIN HAIR WASH."

will not only quickly restore those lost locks, but will so invigorate the scalp, as to render them immune from all other shocks.

In bottles at $1.00 and $1.50.

Prepared only by

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—$36 per annum. Weekly issue—$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. Copies sent by post an additional $1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is $1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1918.

THE SPOTTED FEVER EPIDEMIC.

The startling report which was launched upon the public by Mrs. Gale at the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday, that there were many cases of cerebo-spinal meningitis, or to give it a better known name, spotted fever, must be regarded in a somewhat serious light. We do not wish to be thought scaremongers, but nevertheless we are strongly of opinion that precautionary measures are very necessary to stem the progress of the disease in its initial stages. We understand that this is the first epidemic of this nature which the Colony has experienced on such a scale. There possibly have been a few isolated cases at different times, but we do not previously remember having heard of so many as 77, which the Medical Officer of Health asserts have been treated, at any one time. In view of this disturbing fact, one feels a certain amount of pleasure on learning that the Sanitary Authorities are fully alive to the danger, and are adopting means to irradicate the scourge by conducting a bigger house cleansing campaign than they normally do. The grave nature of the outbreak demands that ways and means should be found to prevent a spreading of the sickness, and in this respect it is pleasing to learn that the Sanitary Authorities have not been idle and are already having constructed stream atomizers at the Kowloon Docks. There is not a shadow of doubt that if the infection is to be kept from developing, an active campaign must be set in motion.

The points raised by Mr. Pollock at the Legislative Council meeting on Thursday, with regard to the inefficient manner in which the streets of the Colony are cleansed, will be heartily endorsed by the public. Sufficient attention is not paid by those responsible to this very necessary work. For over two months Hongkong has seen no rain, and, as everyone knows, nothing is more conducive to the spread of disease than dry, dusty thoroughfares. One does see a half-hearted attempt to do what is required, but the bulk of the labour is left to a batch of coolies who do as little as they can, and that in a slovenly style. We suppose they always will while supervision over them is so inadequate. To put it mildly the way in which our streets are cleansed is nothing short of disgraceful. Both Mr. Pollock and Mr. Holyoak called the attention of the Council to the fact that often streets were swept when dry with the dust thick upon them. This is a state of affairs which ought not to exist in a Colony which prides itself on its up-to-dateness. We would suggest that sufficient use is not made of the sea water. Fresh water need not of necessity be used for the purpose. Why should not the Government follow the example set by the Singapore authorities? We believe than in the dry season in the southern port there are means by which the water carts can obtain supplies of sea-water for the spraying of the roads. We do not know of any argument which could be brought against a similar practise being adopted here. Such a scheme would effectually solve any problem that might exist as regards the wasting of fresh water, and would be just as effective.

We cannot think that Mr. Pollock was altogether serious when he hinted in his remarks, that in consequence of the sickness prevailing in the Colony, the race meeting might be postponed. We agree with him entirely in his suggestion that all the roads leading to Happy Valley should be well watered, but it is going rather far to think for a moment that gatherings of people should not take place. If this idea were to be followed we might as well say that business should be suspended. If due precautions are observed, by the public as well as the Sanitary Authorities, there is no reason why the disease should not be well in hand at an early date. Like Mr. Pollock we hope to hear soon that the Government has decided to adopt some definite line of policy with regard to the Sanitary measures to be taken.

The Spring Offensive.

The news to hand as to the preparations that are proceeding in connection with the forthcoming German offensive indicates that the Spring of 1918 is going to witness the decisive phase of the war. The details as to the enemy's preliminaries are interesting in so far as they reveal that it is the will of the German Higher Command that come what will it is to be all or nothing in the coming clash. We are told that after weeks of laborious training massed divisions are ready to make a last supreme effort to fulfill the will and hopes of Generals Hindenburg and Ludendorff. Mr. Percival Phillips, the well known war correspondent, makes grim humour when he says that "they (German soldiers) have been trained and fattened for wholesale slaughter". This will doubtless prove a truism, for it is easy to recollect that grey masses were swept down before the defences of Verdun, and that mass attacks, such as those now foreshadowed, have always been attended with colloseal casualties for the enemy. There is a significant quiet on the part of Allied military experts, and the dearth of news as to the precise steps which are to be taken to counter this promised stroke is essentially encouraging. The reports of raids during the past few days show that each side is trying to discover the exact forces at various points along the Line, and one can rest easy that on the ultimately victorious side—for we are going to win despite the odds—checkmating preparations are being pursued with an unostentatiousness that bespeaks real effectiveness. The German was ever a braggart, but boasting does not win battles.

Guarding the Railway.

After reading the details given by our Canton correspondent of the manner in which bandits had planned to rob passenger trains by removing certain lengths of rails, we feel constrained to once again refer to the subject of better protection of that part of the line operated from the Canton end. It is a by no means common thing for reports of this nature to come through, revealing that the Chinese have but a very imperfect idea of keeping law and order, even in connection with so important an undertaking as the railway. Pirate and bandits have an almost blissful freedom in the neighbouring Province, but it is high time that something like an organised campaign against these parasites was carried out. Surely in the matter of the railway, where British interests are partly concerned, pressure could be brought to bear upon the Canton authorities to take the necessary steps to guard the line from harm, attended as such outrages are with possibilities of serious loss of life and property? The public should at least be able to travel in safety, for if they cannot, other routes from Hongkong to Canton will be the better patronised.

A Grievance.

We feel bound to air a little grievance felt by certain members of the Defence Corps, who were warned at short notice that they would have to carry out firing practise at the Kennedy Road Range, yesterday. The rendezvous appointed was Headquarters, and punctual to the minute a band of members gathered, were formed up, and marched to Kennedy Road. So far so good. But it was, to say the least, not a little disconcerting to learn when there, "in the excitement of the moment" the custodian of the ammunition was minus. This being the case there was nothing else for it but to dismiss. It was very annoying for the members of the party, many of whom could ill-afford time for a before-dinner stroll. Apparently the military funeral which was taking place had something to do with the upsetting of the arrangements, but it is unfortunate that mistakes of this nature cannot be prevented in some way. This is not the first time business men, whose time is valuable, have had it wasted because someone has forgotten to do something which ought to have been done. But the victims of the bungling are never expected to complain at the inconvenience to which they have been put.

DAY BY DAY.

WITHOUT CONTENT, WE SHALL FIND IT ALMOST AS DIFFICULT TO PLEASE OTHERS AS OURSELVES.

Monday's Anniversary.

Monday is the second anniversary of the sinking of the P. and O. s.s. Malwa.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11 3/8d.

The Bishop's Engagements.

The Bishop of Victoria will preach on board H.M.S. Tamar on Sunday at 10 a.m. and at St. Andrew's Kowloon at 6 p.m.

Firewood.

Three Chinese women were charged at the Police Court this morning, with stealing firewood from the hillside at Yaumati, near where a recent hill-fire had occurred. Each was fined fifty cents.

Gresson Street Tragedy.

The hearing of the evidence in the case in which a Chinese is charged with murder in connection with the Gresson Street tragedy was again adjourned, no statement being made.

Dangerous Weapons.

Three Shanghai men who live at 73 Praya East were charged at the Police Court, this morning, with assault, and having dangerous weapons in their possession at Queen's Road East on 18th ult. First and third defendants were sentenced to one months' hard labour, and second defendant was fined $10 with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

Burial Ordinance Ignored.

Last night at 9.30 p.m. the body of a dead child, two years of age, was brought to the Police Station. A Chinese had been given sixty cents to yet rid of the body. The father of the child told Mr. Dyer Ball, that he had told the man to take the child to the Tung Wa Hospital. The child had died of smallpox and the body was ultimately removed to the Hospital. The case was adjourned till Tuesday.

Appointment.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Edward Dudley Corscaden Wolfe to act as Custodian of enemy property, for the purpose of receiving, holding, preserving and dealing with such property as may be paid to or vested in him in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy, Second Amendment Ordinance, 1915, with effect from the 2nd February, 1918, and until further notice.

A Correction.

We receive from Messrs. Dennys and Bowley the following communication:—"In your report on Thursday of a case in the Summary Court between the Fook Chan firm and Messrs. Loxley and Co., concerning a shipment of gunny bags from Calcutta, you represent the plaintiffs' solicitors as stating that the defendants (Loxley and Co.) asked the Fook Chan firm to pay 10 per cent war risk. We are instructed to point out that the rate mentioned was one per cent."

Lottery Tickets.

A Chinese was charged this morning, before Mr. Dyer Ball with the unlawful possession of 1,799 lottery tickets. An Indian watchman on board the s.s. Sui On stated that he saw defendant sitting on the wharf, tying up a parcel. This attracted his attention and he went close up to him. Defendant ran away as soon as he came by; chase was given and he was eventually caught. Defendant pleaded not guilty and said he was paid by a man to bring this parcel from the Wing Lok Wharf without knowing that they were lottery tickets. He also added that two watchmen had hit him on his eyes. His Worship after hearing the case fined defendant $10 or 14 days hard labour.

"No-Dividend" Patriotism.

The gentleman who wrote recently to the Treasury surrendering, for the duration of the war, the interest on his holding of £5,000 Five per Cent. War Loan Stock is Mr. Arthur Beckwith, of Moor Park, Cricklewood, South Wales. During the Five Cent. War Loan campaign he offered to surrender to the State, for the duration of the war, the interest on his holding of £0,000 in the Five per Cent French War Loan.

WAR BOND DRAWING.

Protest Against St. George's Day Event.

We have received from the Bishop of Victoria and the Rev. T. W. Pearce, the following copy of correspondence which has passed between his Excellency the Governor and the clergy of Hongkong on the subject of War Bond Drawing:—

To His Excellency Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., LL.D.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, beg very respectfully to express to your Excellency our regret that you are reported to have sanctioned the proposed drawing of War Bonds in connection with the forthcoming celebration of St. George's Day and to have wished the drawing all possible success.

We are in entire sympathy with the object of raising funds for war purposes, but cannot escape the conviction that whatever the financial success of the proposed Drawing, it must result in a loss of moral authority and strength and a diminished respect for law.

We especially regret that the proposal is put forward in a Colony where large numbers of persons of non-British race come within the sphere of British administration.

High-minded citizens of the adjoining Province of Kwangtung deplore and actively oppose the revival of licensed gambling there for purposes of revenue, and we believe that their efforts will be hindered now that the Hongkong Government apparently admits the plea of public requirement as justification for an intermittent and uneven administration of its laws upon this subject.

We are of the opinion that the virtual suspension of the normal course of law in this matter, besides creating a false impression that our country must be in great financial necessity, involves a lowering of our National standards in the eyes of other races, which is to be deplored, and seems to us incongruous with our recent observance of a day of special intercession for the blessing of God upon our arms and cause.

For these reasons we find ourselves under the unwelcome necessity of protesting against the projected scheme, but before doing so in any public manner we have thought it dutiful and courteous to lay our views before your Excellency.

We assure your Excellency of our heart-felt desire to support you in all the efforts you make, which we ask leave appreciatively to acknowledge for the true well-being of the Colony and its good name and influence in the Far East.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) G. H. VICTORIA.
THOMAS W. PEARCE, L.M.S.,
on behalf of themselves and
Henry E. Anderson, British & Foreign Bible Society; Evan E. Bryant, London Missionary Society; W. T. Featherstone, Mission to Seamen; W. H. Hewitt, Warden of St. Stephen's College; William E. Hipwell, Church Missionary Society; A. Hughes, London Mission; Arthur D. Stewart, Principal of St. Paul's C.M.S. College; J. Kirk Macconachie, Minister of the Union Church; J. L. MacPherson, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.; H. Copley Moyle, Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral; J. L. Robinson, Minister of the Wesleyan Church; T. W. Scholes, Wesleyan Mission; C. B. Shann, Church Missionary Society.

Hongkong, February 8.

My Lord Bishop and Gentlemen.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th. February with regard to the drawing of war bonds on the occasion of the forth-coming celebration of St. George's Day and in reply to inform you that in this particular case and in other cases when the drawing of war bonds has not been interfered with, I am of opinion that the object justifies the means.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Bishop and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. H. MAY,
Governor.

The Right Rev.
The Lord Bishop of Victoria
and others.

February 13, 1918.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending February 23, 1893.)

The Dollar.

February 23.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/8¼

Robberies at Roman Catholic Cathedral.

February 24.—The Roman Cathedral, which has been robbed twice in six weeks, was again entered on the 16th. instant by an Australian beach-comber named Young, who with a coolie climbed up a fixed iron ladder (put up for the window cleaner's use) and got through the top windows. The watchman sleeping inside heard them moving, raised an alarm, and caught the coolie, through whose statements the other man was subsequently arrested. They were both brought before the Magistrate to day and remanded until the 27th instant.

A Diary.

February 25.—The following is taken from what is supposed to be the dairy of a distinguished Hongkong resident, found at Kowloon lately:—

Jan. 26.—Believe the auditor smells a rat; I see it hovering in the air over my head; but I will nip it in the bud!

Jan. 27.—The smell of that rat is growing too strong to be pleasant.

Jan. 28.—Caesar burned his boats; Parnell had no boats to burn; but I have burned the books and papers—thanks to the kind friend who gave me the chance.

Jan. 29 (Sunday)—Went to church six times, according to the precepts of that excellent book "The Vanisher's Guide; or how to get rich in one act."

Jan. 30.—The boss getting very inquisitive. Wants to know something about the work of this department. Never knew him that way before. He may actually get to know something soon. If we are discovered, we are lost!

Jan. 31.—Discovered!

Feb. 1.—Lost!

Feb. 2.—Police trying to find me. Safe in the coal cellar.

Feb. 3.—Nearly Caught! Detective searched the house. Had to dodge them pretty lively. Must put them off the track.

Feb. 4.—Brilliant idea! Gave some coolies a dollar each to inform the police they had seen me miles away.

Feb. 5.—Nothing succeeds like success! Police all over China looking for me, and not a soul suspects I'm here.

A Race Course Accident.

February 27.—We regret that, owing to the deplorable accident which occurred to Mr. W. P. Maclean, a prominent member of our staff, in the Steeplechase at the race-course this afternoon, we are compelled to hold over until to-morrow our fully detailed report of the four days' races. Mr. Maclean was unlucky enough to have his shoulder dislocated by Echo falling and rolling over him, and under the circumstances was fortunate to escape far more serious injury. We are also extremely sorry to have to report that Mr. Landale was severely shaken by Solace coming to grief in the same event, and at a time when he appeared to have the race in hand.

Wild Objects.

February 27.—The Colony has lately been overrun by a number of wild-looking objects numbering nearly 100, who, it is said, form a flying detachment of the Salvation Army. One of them got terribly drunk last night, and was run in, but mercifully released on showing his badge.

A Petty Nuisance.

February 28.—The petty nuisance of officers requiring to be saluted when in plain clothes sometimes leads to ridiculous results in Hongkong. Recently a gentleman holding an acting appointment in the Police (and having no uniform at all) under himself took very kindly to "severely reprimanding" a poor bobby for not saluting; the latter being newly returned from leave, and not knowing the little jack-in-office from Adam—and never being allowed to say a word!

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

There is a vivid little sketch of Rodin in that extraordinarily interesting book—or rather quarry, for its six volumes are rather appalling—the "Journal des Goncourt." It is Edmond de Goncourt's account of his first visit to Rodin's studio, and was written in 1888. "He is a man whose face shows that he comes of the people, with clear eyes that wink under sickly red lids, with a long yellow beard, hair cut short, and a round head—a head which indicates a fine and obstinate enthusiasm,—a man such as I imagine were the disciples of Jesus Christ." A year later Goncourt writes:—"Rodin has been telling me about his working life. He gets up at seven o'clock, he enters his studio, at eight, and he goes on working, with an interval for lunch, until night, standing upright or perched on a ladder, which tires him out for the evening and makes him want to go to bed after he has read for an hour."

* * *

With reference to Lord Northcliffe's recently proposed appointment to the new charge of the new Air Ministry, it is interesting to note that this is the second occasion on which a Prime Minister has offered Ministerial office to the leading personality associated with the *Times*. The last occasion was in 1851, when Lord Palmerston suggested that Delane should take the Under Secretaryship for War. Mr. Lloyd George must have realised that since then there has been a big advance in the status of the press, for the new Air Minister will doubtless rank with his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. It is instructive, too, to note that while the public has learnt of the proposed appointment of Lord Northcliffe and his refusal within a few days of the occurrence, Palmerston's offer to Delane was not made public at all in the latter's lifetime, the sole repository of the secret being John Walter, the *Times* proprietor, to whom Delane communicated it. Delane, too, modestly remarked that the Under Secretaryship for War was "a place which, without vanity, I believe I am competent to fill." In refusing the position offered to him Lord Northcliffe says nothing about his fitness, unless something may be inferred from the statement that his reasons for declining "are in no way concerned with the office which is rightly to be set up."

* * *

The story of a compositor's worries with Thomas Carlyle's MS recalls to a correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* the somewhat kindred experience that befell a typesetter in the office of a Dundee newspaper in whose columns George Gilfillan frequently contributed. Being a member of Gilfillan's congregation this compositor was "favoured" with a large amount of his minister's wretchedly written copy. One day when the MS. was even more undecipherable than usual the man banged it down on his frame with the remark: "As a Christian I honour and admire Mr. Gilfillan, but as a compositor I'll never be happy till his body gets three claps of the spade!"

* * *

To Palmerston there seemed a likelihood of Germany's laying hands on all Denmark, in the very manner which the present Kaiser proposed in the "Willy-Nicky" correspondence. "It is not unlikely," he said, "that Germany and Austria, reckoning upon our passive attitude, contemplate the occupation of Copenhagen . . . but if a hostile fleet were sent against Denmark we would send a stronger. 'I would not stand such a thing,' he told the Austrian Ambassador. 'But for Pam and his leading Copenhagen might to-day be a German port. Turkey was not the first wrong horse upon which we put our money.

A Clever Thief Written.

A complaint [illegible] has been received which will [illegible] who has lost the use of the [illegible] in the book of the hand to enable [illegible] to write just as well as he had [illegible] (four fingers there, [illegible] went has been made by [illegible] General for French [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

HOW TO AVOID SPOTTED FEVER.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—In your account of the meeting of the Legislative Council appearing in your issue of yesterday, much emphasis is laid upon the importance of dust in the spread of spotted fever. It is a bad practice to sweep dry dust, particularly street dust and office corridor dust because, owing to the presence of dried expectoration, the practice spreads tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases. A few hours drying, however, kills the organism of spotted fever and dust is now believed to be only a small factor in the spread of the disease. Spotted fever has been shown by research to be caught from what are known as carriers. A carrier is a person who goes about generally coughing and sneezing with, to all appearances, nothing worse than an ordinary cold in the head but who really has an infection of the nose and mouth with the organism of spotted fever. Such a person infects perhaps many people some of whom develop spotted fever and some of whom only become carriers. If a carrier happens to be a person who rides daily in a tram or is a tram conductor or runs between the shaft of a rickshaw, he may infect very many people. The rapid spread of this disease to almost every district of the town and its somewhat unusual age incidence is very suggestive that the second class part of the low level trams is the chief place where the carriers are meeting their victims. We have got to have this epidemic with us at least till people loose their colds in the late Spring and it seems to be getting very severe. The question of closing the low level trams or of revising the number of persons to be carried and also supervision of the housing of rickshaw coolies should be attended to without any delay. I do not wish to say anything against the watering of the roads leading to the race course for by diminishing colds and sneezing and coughing it will probably to some extent contribute to the prevention of spotted fever. But it is the talking, coughing, sneezing carrier crowded close to other people who spreads the disease.

Yours etc.,
D.P.H.

Hongkong, February 22.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Fortnightly Report.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, dated February 22, states:—

Silk.—More activity was shown in our market during the fortnight under review. A good demand from Lyons and some demand from America resulted in 2,400 bales changing hands here. Against our expectation and although no steamer is advertised for Marseilles just yet, we have to record a good amount of purchases for Lyons. Dealers will make reduction in prices whenever they can get prompt payment for their sales on account of the approaching Chinese New Year and scarcity of money. Waste.—Market is reported strong in the Country and here at the close is very firm and likely to advance.

Cotton Yarns.—Business was confined to complimentary sales for the Chinese New Year at an advance of $3 to $5, since when values have further improved. Quotations are:—No. 10s at $165/200. No. 12s at $180/204. No. 16s at $205/212. No. 20s at $220/252. Arrivals 14,000 bales. Sales 1,000 bales. Shipments 500 bales. Unsold stock 4,000 bales. Bargains 18,000 bales.

Woollens.—Market dead.

Raw Cotton.—Values of Indian staple are steady at $50/57 and of the China descriptions at $52/62 per picul.

Metals.—Quotations are nominal, and there has been no business.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 290,000 sacks. Quotations: Japanese 2nd Patent $3.70. Japanese 3rd Patent $3.60. Japanese Straight $3.70. Shanghai Flour $3.60. Australian No. 1 $3.70. Australian No. 2 $3.65.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

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Burgess Mrs H	Mathee Mr & Mrs R
Burgess Miss D	Priestly W E
Comer Rev & Mrs J M	Raymond F O
Due F C	Schertz Miss L E
French Rev & Mrs W E	Stalter
	Urreaga L
	Yue Li Wai

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY notified that that portion of Garden Road, between Bowen Road and Peak Road, is re-opened to wheeled traffic.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1918.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY the 25th, 26th and 27th instant. at 11.45 a.m.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1918.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, TUESDAY, & WEDNESDAY the 25th, 26th and 27th instant, at 11.45 am.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1918.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on **TUESDAY**, 5th March, 1918, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the **CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS**, for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
(2) To elect a New Committee.
(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS & DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on **WEDNESDAY**, 6th March, 1918, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the **CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING**, for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
(2) To elect a New Commitee.
(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 25th February, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

47 Cylinders Carbonic Acid Gas.
51 Empty Cylinders.
60 Cases Glue.
50 „ Enamel Stew Pans.
5 „ Umbrella Cloth.
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On view on day of sale.
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GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

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PORK „	BLACK PUDDING.
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&c.,	&c, &c.

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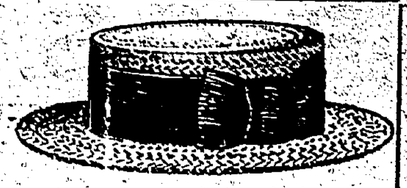

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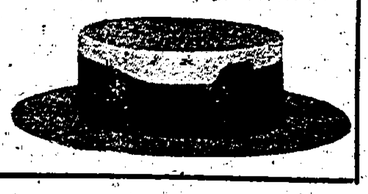

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E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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	*Kitano Maru T. 16,000	THUR., 7th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 8,000	SAT., 16th, Mar. at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT., 20th, Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	§Yetorofu Maru T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 23rd, Feb.
	§Penang Maru T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th Mar.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

—(o)—

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Sulyang	26th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	28th Feb. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Kuelchow	2nd Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	5th Mar. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports, Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, February 23, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini	Amoy	27th Feb.	3rd Mar.	Java
Tjibodas	Java, M'sar & Manila	4th Mar.	10th Mar.	Yokohama & Kobe
Boeroe	Java	5th Mar.	12th Mar.	Kobe
Tjitaroem	Java	8th Mar.	14th Mar.	Amoy & S'hai

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Telephone No. 1574. York Building. 115

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins...	TUES., 26th Feb., at noon.
Haihong...	J. W. Evans ...	FRI., 1st Mar., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed., 27th Feb. at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipshing	Thur., 28th Feb. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 1st Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat., 2nd Mar. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 8th Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Moji when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 21.—The new offices here of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company were opened to-day by Sir R. Tower, the British Minister, who delivered an address which was very warmly applauded. Senor Aldao, the president of the Argentine branch of the company, who spoke, touched upon the success attending recent efforts to cope with the German submarines. The French and Russian Ministers and the elite of the worlds of commerce and finance were present at the function.—(Reuter.)

Look-Outs for Submarines.

By an Admiralty Order published in the "Gazette" all British merchant vessels of 2,500 tons gross and upwards are required to include in their crew four men, specially engaged, who are to act as look-outs at the mastheads. The total number of the crew is, however, not to be increased for the purpose. When in areas in which submarines may be encountered these look-outs are to be employed solely on their special duty, keeping watch in four watches, each watch to be of not more than two hours' duration. When off watch in these areas they are not to be employed upon any of the ordinary work of the ship. Before men are signed on for this duty they must agree to undertake this special work, and they must obtain the special Board of Trade certificate as to eyesight. Provided that the duties are carried out to the satisfaction of the master, who will be required to give a written certificate that this is the case, the men should be given extra pay at the rate of 15s. per month while the ship is in areas in which submarines may be met. A proper crow's nest is to be provided as high as possible in every ships which has a mast suitable in character. From daybreak till dark the look-out is to be stationed in the crow's nest, when fitted, and in other cases he is to be stationed as high aloft as possible. From dark to daybreak he is to be stationed in the position which the master considers to be the most suitable. It is added that information as to the areas in which submarines may be encountered may be obtained from the Shipping Intelligence officers at home ports and the Reporting officers abroad.

Blue Book Rates.

A well-known shipowner, interviewed by a representative of the "Journal of Commerce" recently on the prospects of a revision of Blue Book Rates, stated that Sir Joseph Maclay, the Shipping Controller, was in possession of a large number of cases where it was shown that business had been conducted at a loss under Government Blue Book rates of freight. A deputation of shipowners had met Sir Joseph Maclay, and accountants had been appointed by the Ministry of Shipping and the Chamber of Shipping to go into the cases received. The accounts reveal the fact that the smaller class of vessels up to the moderate-sized tramps find it a matter of extreme difficulty to make both ends meet under the present rates, and that in many cases heavy losses have been made. There is also a tendency on the part of shareholders in shipping companies, who hold capital received from insurance of vessels lost, to agitate for the closing up of the companies rather than await the opportunity for acquiring fresh tonnage. The break-up value of several companies having cash awaiting investment is now very high, and the winding-up would result in good bonuses being divisible to existing shareholders. It is the patriotic duty of shareholders to re-invest the moneys received from insurance clubs and the Government in the shipping trade, but the prospect of vessels continuing to run at a loss on Blue Book Rates has been conducive to a desire on the part of investors to clear out of the shipping trade. Capital is very uneasy at the present time on shipping ventures, and having regard to the importance of our Mercantile Marine, capital must be encouraged and not frightened away to ventures other than shipowning which might offer brighter prospects of adequate profits being made. The subject of the revision of rates affects tramp tonnage much more directly than liner companies, who are rather diffident on the question. At the present time the subject is under consideration by the Shipping Controller, and the prospect of relief for the hard cases sent up is certainly much brighter than was the case a few months ago.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT:
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

Monthly Services:—
HONGKONG, SWATOW & BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN).
S.S. "'s JACOB"
will leave on or about 4th March.
HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE.
S.S. "van WAERWYCK"
will leave on or about 12th March.
For freight and passage apply to:—
York Building. Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 8th Feb., 1918. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

SAILINGS FOR SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL POINTS IN THE U.S.A. AND CANADA.

Steamer Late March.

For RATES and SPACE apply to:—
THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.
Post-Office Building, Tel. 792 & 795. Agents.

DELCO-LIGHT.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER.
For the Residence, Bungalow, Yacht & Houseboat, or any place where it is impossible to obtain Municipal electricity.
So simple that a child can operate it.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

SAFE.	32 Volt system which is shockless.
AIR COOLED.	No water to be carried and greater efficiency of fuel.
DIRECT CONNECTED.	No belts to break or slip.
SELF CRANKING.	By pressing a switch, engine is electrically cranked.
SELF STOPPING.	When accumulater is fully charged engine stops.
SIMPLE OILING DEVICE.	Only one place to oil.
SIMPLE MIXING VALVE.	No carburator to get out of adjustment.
CONTINUOUS SERVICE.	Operates economically on Kerosine.
CAPACITY.	Generator will furnish 32—16.C.P. lights continuously and the 160 Ampere Accumulator will carry an additional 30.—16. C.P. lamps for eight hours.

SET NOW ON EXHIBITION AT OUR OFFICE COME AND WITNESS A DEMONSTRATION.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Amoy and Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	26, Feb.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	27, Feb.
Java and Singapore	Goentoer	J.C.J. L.	27, Feb.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	28, Feb.
Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	28. Feb.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	1, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	1. Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	2. Mar.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	2, Mar.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	2, Mar.
Java	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	3, Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	5, Mar.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	5, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	7, Mar.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	8, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Rindjani	J.C.J. L.	9, Mar.
Yokohama and Kobe	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	10, Mar.
Kobe	Boeroe	J.C.J. L.	12, Mar.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tjitaroem	J.C.J. L.	14, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Kawi	J.C.J. L.	16, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Grotius	J.C.J. L.	23, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	30, Apr.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, KAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI and OYUBARI Collieries.
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU-OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING, DAIREN, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG, CANTON and SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI," Codes: Al, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEARING & Co., MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co., SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO., LTD, GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R. BROWN, MCFARLANE & Co., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
S. KAWATE.
Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on February 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917.	1918.
Tytam	9ft. 3in. Below overflow	8ft. 6in. Below overflow
Tytam Byewash	28ft. 3in. Below overflow	24ft. 10in. Below overflow
Tytam Intermediate	64ft. 6in. Below overflow	64ft. 9in. Below overflow
Tytam Tuk	Under construction	28ft. 9in. Below overflow
Wong-nai-chung	45ft. 8in. Below overflow	38ft. 6in. Below overflow
Pokfulam	25ft. 10in. Below overflow	29ft. 8in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917.	1918.
Tytam	83.36	180.23
Tytam Byewash	nil.	.73
Tytam Intermediate	6.20	6.40
Tytam Tuk	235.98	514.50
Wong-nai-chung	nil.	1.15
Pokfulam	13.01	9.60
Total	339.55	1,012.98

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of January:

	1913	1918	
Consumption	107.63	170.25	M. gallons
Estimated population	267,023	270,600	
Consumption per head per day	13.0	2.03	gallons

Service to houses in the Rider Main District were disconnected from Rider Mains and a supply was given by public street fountains only during January, 1917, except for a days stat, and when full supply was turned on owing to Chinese New Year. Constant supply in all districts during January 1918.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917	1918
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	10ft. 10in. Below overflow	12ft. 2in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917	1918
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	24.45	27.64

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of January.

	1917	1918	
Consumption	2.96	2.65	M. gallons
Estimated population	92,250	101,150	
Consumption per head per day	32.0	26.7	gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Public Works Department.

CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"HANNA NIELSEN"

Capt. L. J. DANIELSEN, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 23rd inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th instant, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1918.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"COCONADA,"

having arrived Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th instant at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 25th instant at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within **10 days** after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case, whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1918.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Anderson Miss A G	Lay A H		
Archbutt G S	Larsen Capt L L		
Abraham D	Little C		
August jr Mr & Mrs	Ludin G		
Burns N	Longfield S		
Bohanan C O	Lauritsen Mr & Mrs C		
Brandt Mrs	Leira Mr & Mrs J J		
Birrell J D	Loh C		
Baring J H	Lambach Capt F L		
Baring Mrs Z	McIntosh Mrs J		
Bonet Mr & Mrs A L	May G H		
Birbeck R J	McInnes C M		
Baxter H A	Maitland Mr & Mrs F		
Branch Capt & Mrs B	Macdonald Major & Mrs D		
Baxter Capt J	Marachi J		
Bennett Moore Mr & Mrs	Marriott Dr & Mrs O		
Barkus Capt & Mrs W F	Maslin H E		
Berthier Mr & Mrs	Moulder A B		
Burgess Mrs	Miller Lady		
Burgess Miss	Marshall F B		
Brown Mr & Mrs H H	Mousley H T		
Bentley Capt E	Nicolson J S		
Cameron R V	Neeson Mr & Mrs W		
Carmael Mr & Mrs E V	Newman Miss		
Calderon L A	Nolason H		
Cole Plunkett Mrs R R	Orsini Mr & Mrs C		
Courtney J D	Pringle W J		
Coleman V J	Pritchard Mrs B		
Crandall W H	Plummer J L		
Cleaver Mrs W E	Prettejohn Mrs		
Crane A W	Rishwood M		
Campbell A C	Roach G		
Chu C L	Ritchie D		
Christie Mrs D	Reay Miss E		
Davis Mrs F E	Rav E H		
Esnault Mlle E	Robinson Capt A		
Fryer J C	Riechelman F		
Fraser I C	Riechelman D		
Floch Mrs	Rodrigues D		
Grimble Mr & Mrs G	Roxburgh B R		
Grimble Miss D	Russell Mr & Mrs L		
Grimble Miss V	Rainsey G T		
Gosser Mrs S	Rizzeff M D		
Gray Mr & Mrs I	Sparke Capt & Mrs W H		
Ganjoin M	Seybt C E		
Goulbourn V	Sheehan Miss H		
Grintzburger E	Stoneham H F		
Gestreand	Stalker J		
Hodgins Mrs A E	Star A W Vander Spiers A W P		
Harling Mr & Mr H B	Slade Mrs M		
Hicks A	Sheldon R D		
Hall Mr & Mrs R	Sinbington E A Shellim Mr & Mrs E		
Hope L	Saunders Mr & Mrs J D		
Hoogwerffe W E	Sutterle F W		
Hodgson Mr & Mrs P M	Scott J H Thomsen G		
Hannibal Mr & Mrs W A	Templeton C P Thompson F G		
Hooper A Shelton	Thompson Mrs R E		
Harper G	Thomas A C		
Hall Mr & Mrs G S	Thornton Mrs R		
Hamilton Mrs M	Vint Thos		
Hutchinson Mrs G	Vida F R		
Hooker Capt G	Wilson Capt & Mrs M		
Innes Capt & Mrs R	Watson Mrs J		
Jolley Mrs M	Wagtendonk W J van		
Joseph E M	Wood G G		
Joblin Mr & Mrs M	Williamson S T		
Joblin Mrs L M	Waters C M		
Jarrett Capt F E			
Keyt Dr F T			

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Almond Mrs R	Linhman Mrs		
Argar Dr & Mrs	Legge Mrs B		
Bannerman G	Matrub D		
Budge W	MacIntosh Mr & Mrs		
Burbury E A	McGee Mrs		
Cheng Mr & Mrs T S	Morley W		
Colebrook R	McTavish H M		
Corcoran D	Masterman R		
Culhane T B	Neilson E A		
Crookston J	Passmore Mrs W C		
Crookston Miss	Richardson Mr & Mrs H E		
Donaldson R A	Sassamian K		
Finlayson	Sherwin H M		
Fritz C	Shiels E M		
Giles R J	Stewart Mrs		
Gilling J C	Stubbings Mrs		
Gregory Mr & Mrs	Swain Capt & Mrs		
Hamilton Mr & Mrs	Smith T		
Haywood G R	Thompson Miss		
Hoy A W T	Todd M L		
Hewson Mrs A A I	Underwood Mr & Mrs		
Irwin J	Underwood T		
Jackson Mr & Mrs Wm	White Mr & Mrs J W		
James B			
Kingald P B			
Kilbee Mrs L			

PEAK HOTEL.

Blair Mrs D K	Lammert Mr & Mrs		
Breakspear Mr & Mrs C T	Litt Mrs		
Cary Mr & Mrs F W	Mattingley R F		
Carter Mr & Mrs A J	Macaulay Capt & Mrs H M C		
Cartwright Mr & Mrs H A	McLachlan Mr & Mrs L D		
Dowbiggin Mr & Mrs H B L	Nightingale Mr & Mrs G F		
Douglas Capt & Mrs	Perkins T L		
Evans S	Roberts Mr & Mrs W E		
Simpse Mrs	Russell Mr & Mrs H		
Fuller Denman	Smith Findlay Mr & Mrs V.		
Garlick Mrs	Skinner Miss		
Hale Mr & Mrs B A	Sveen Mrs K		
Harling Mr & Mrs H R	Ward Lt Col John W P.		
Hanley Mr & Mrs J C M	Wetton Mr & Mrs S E		
Johnson F B			
Jonckheer Mr & Mrs J J			
Koch Dr & Mrs			

KINGSCLERE HOTEL

Bisgar Mr & Mrs D M	Pelham Lt Col & Mrs J Thursby		
Burdin Mrs R C	Rolfe Capt P H		
Cappleman D E	Sachse Mrs G A		
Carleton Vice Consul & Mrs A E	Sanger R		
Dunbar Mrs L	Scott Holman		
Filkins Miss D	Shaw Mr & Mrs J A		
Forbes A	Sewell Miss C		
Haskett G H	Stockhouse J W		
Knight Mr & Mrs P L	Stockhouse Mrs A A		
Matheson Mr & Mrs H	Stokes Mr & Mrs A P		
Marshall Mr & Mrs W L	Tod Mr & Mrs Peter Turnbull Mr & Mrs T G		
Logan Mr & Mrs W	Ventris Major Gen & Miss P		
Partington Dr & Mrs T B	Weymouth Mr & Mrs R W		
	White S P		

GRAND HOTEL.

Anderson O	Kennett W C		
Bishop Mr & Mrs F P	McDonald J A		
Bauman A	Mayes W C		
Cook T	Philippine A F		
Duffald H C	Pearne Mrs S A		
Eager Mrs O B	Pearse Dr W W		
Everingham C T	Sherbinning A		
Fisher F H	Shirley F		
Hind Mr & Mrs A	Shirley Miss W		
Knott J	Sewingdon J S		
King C	Ware H W		
[illegible]	Williams J E		
	Wood G G		

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—2nd Sunday in Lent, 24th February, 1918. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Novello. Psalms: Camidge. Camidge. Te Deum: Russell, Jones, Pye. Benedictus: Langdon. Hymns: 89, 277. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 116 verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 15, 16, in unison. Psalm 117 verses 1, 2, in unison. Hymn: 89 verses 1, 4, in unison. Hymn: 277 verses 1, 4, in unison. Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Fitzherbert, Nares. Rimbault, Rimbault Magnificat: Turle (2nd evening). Nunc Dimittis: Kelway, (3rd morning). Hymns: 91, 182, 97. N.B.—Psalm 119 verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17, 22 G.P. in unison, verses 24, 25, 32, in unison. Hymn: 92 verses 1, 4, 6, in unison. Hymn: 27 verses 1, 4, in unison.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services, Feb. 24th. Morning 11. Evening 6. Communion after Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macnachie.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Sunday February 24, 1918. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 3 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

NOTICES.

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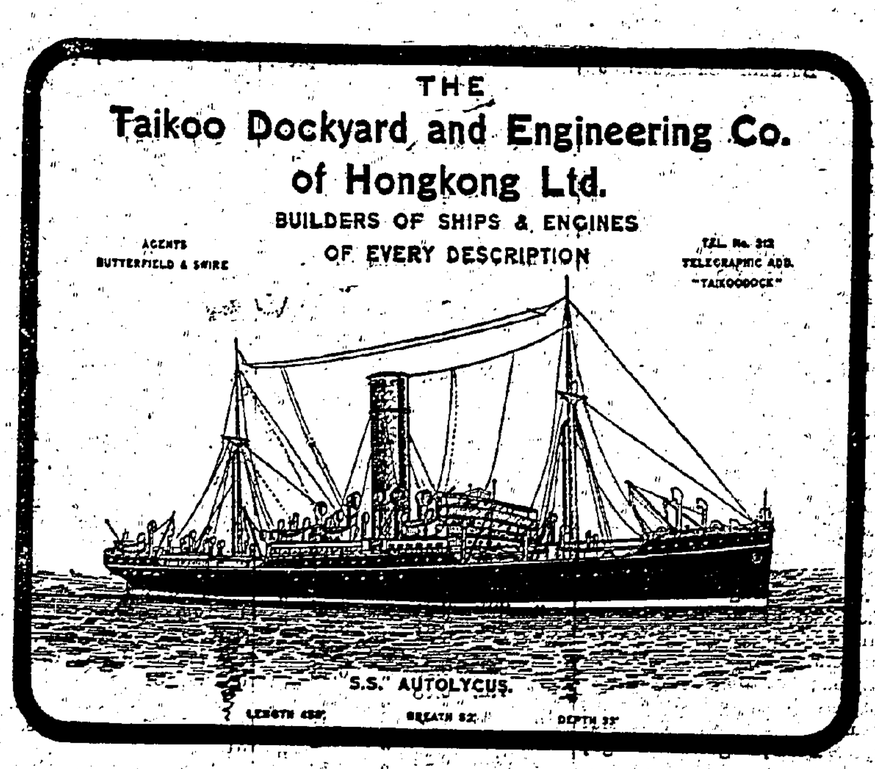

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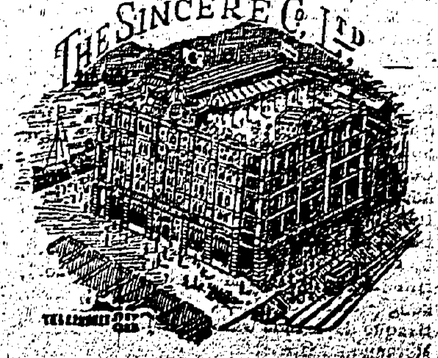

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Successful British Raids.

London, February 19.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We have successfully raided three sectors of the front. Irish troops entered the trenches south-eastward of Epehy and brought back prisoners, the Canadians made a successful raid and captured five southward of Lens and the Lancashire, Border and Yorkshire troops raided positions on a wide front on the southern portion of Houthoulst Forest killing a large number and capturing twenty-seven and a machine gun. Our casualties were slight.

Enemy Raiders Repulsed.

London, February 20.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed raiders southward of Armentieres. There is mutual artillerying south-eastward of Epehy and southward of Armentieres.

FUNERAL OF MR. JOHN PATERSON.

Impressive Ceremony at Happy Valley.

The funeral took place yesterday of the late Mr. John Paterson who died on Thursday of spotted fever. A large number of people were present to pay a last respect to a gentlemen extremely popular with all. Deceased was buried with military honours, the coffin being drawn on a gun carriage preceded by a firing party under Lts. Rigby and Beswick and Sergeant Harvey, and the Band of the 18th Infantry, while immediately following it were his brother Mr. A. Paterson, and Mr. Layton, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. J. Johnstone, Mr. Handley Pegg and Mr. H. A. Taylor. Then came Mr. T. F. Hough, A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor, Staff Inspector Arculli, Chief Inspector Lammert and Inspector MacKenzie representing the Police Reserve, and among others present were Major Morgan, Major Hammond, Major Macdonald, Captains Armstrong, Stewart, Northcote, Lieutenants Sutherland, Moxon, Thomas, Evan-Jones, Rees, and Hancock, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, the Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp), Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C; Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Dr. Sanders, Messrs. J. D. F. Mulder, E. A. Gubbay, S. Sassoon, E. Ono, M. Takeda, J. H. Mody, E. J. Grist, T. E. Pearce, F. B. Marshall, W. H. Birkett (Manila), A. B. Bryson, A. W. Burknall (Shanghai), J. Dashwood Sanders (Singapore), H. P. Winslow, P. Tester, J. H. Underwood, L. N. Leete, N. S. Brown, A. O. Lang, G. Lakin, Van Andel, E. V. D. Parr, N. J. Stabb, S. H. Dodwell, A. D. Barlow, W. Ross, J. J. Bleeker, N. S. Moses, de Journel, Hopcroft (Empress of Japan), H. Percy Smith, V. L. A. Farley, L. Berindoague, M. A. Murray, A. Ram, Loughlin, J. Van Rees, P. C. Potts, F. Maitland, E. Des Vœux, B. M. Dyer, J. R. Wood, W. E. L. Shenton, H. P. White, J. Robinson, A. G. Gordon and many others.

The service at the grave side was conducted by the Rev. Copley Moyle, the customary volleys being fired and the "Last Post" sounded.

There were many beautiful wreaths, among them being those sent by Mr. A. Paterson; Mr. H. N. Mody, Exchange Brokers Association; G. B. Layton; Mr. Biggan, American Express Co.; J. E. Joseph, Bank of Taiwan; Yokohama Specie Bank; Leigh and Orange; H. Hancock; H. A. Taylor; Ewo Junior Mess; Percy Smith and Seth; Jardine Matheson and Co.; Moxon and Taylor; Reiss and Co.; Stewart Bros.; Gibb Livingstone and Co.; Vernon and Smythe; Holland China Trading Co.; Mercantile Bank of India; Caldbeck and McGregor; China Sugar Refinery; Netherlands India Commercial Bank; Dennys and Bowley; Shewan Tomes and Co.; Benjamin and Kahn; International Banking Corporation; D. Landale; Hongkong Club; Chartered Bank of India; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; Butterfield and Swire; No. 5. Platoon, H.K.D.C.; Morrison Hill Mess; Junior Mess Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; Banque de l'Indo-Chine; Major Morgan and H.K.D.C.

WAR PROPHECY.

A Monk's Remarkable Prediction

A Ferrybridge (Yorks.) lady has sent the following to a Hongkong resident, which will no doubt be read with great interest:—

At the breaking down of an old wall in the Monastery of the Holy Ghost, at Visma, a city on the Island of Gothard, the Ballies, a 200 years-old Propnecy of the War has been found. The Prophecy, which was written on parchment by a monk in the year 1701, is now kept in the Town Hall of Visma. The manuscript is as follows:—

"Europe will one day, when the seat of the Pope is vacant, meet with fearful punishment. Seven nations will turn themselves against a Bird with Two Heads. The Bird will defend itself with wings and talons. A Monarch, who always mounts his horse on the wrong side shall be surrounded by a wall of foes. It will be a tough struggle between the East and West, and the lives of many men shall be lost. War chariots shall roll forward without horses, and fire Dragons shall fly through the sky and spit fire and sulphur and destroy towns. Mankind shall not listen to the forebodings of God, and he shall turn away from them. The war shall last three years and nine months. Starvation and disease shall follow; Bread shall be controlled and distributed amongst the people; men will be lurching at the bottom of the sea for their prey. The War shall start when the corn is ripening on the fields, reach the maximum pitch when the cherry trees are blossoming for the third time. Peace will be obtained about Christmas.

Note:—The German Eagle has two heads, and the Kaiser mounts his horse on the wrong side. War started the latter end of July, 1914.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of March, 1918:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Mar. 1st,	6.34 a.m.	6.38 p.m.
" 2nd,	6.33 "	6.38 "
" 3rd,	6.31 "	6.39 "
" 4th,	6.31 "	6.39 "
" 5th,	6.30 "	6.40 "
" 6th,	6.29 "	6.40 "
" 7th,	6.28 "	6.40 "
" 8th,	6.27 "	6.41 "
" 9th,	6.26 "	6.42 "
" 10th,	6.25 "	6.43 "
" 11th,	6.25 "	6.43 "
" 12th,	6.24 "	6.43 "
" 13th,	6.23 "	6.43 "
" 14th,	6.22 "	6.43 "
" 15th,	6.20 "	6.44 "
" 16th,	6.19 "	6.44 "
" 17th,	6.18 "	6.44 "
" 18th,	6.17 "	6.44 "
" 19th,	6.16 "	6.45 "
" 20th,	6.15 "	6.46 "
" 21st,	6.14 "	6.46 "
" 22nd,	6.13 "	6.46 "
" 23rd,	6.13 "	6.47 "
" 24th,	6.12 "	6.47 "
" 25th,	6.11 "	6.47 "
" 26th,	6.10 "	6.47 "
" 27th,	6.08 "	6.47 "
" 28th,	6.08 "	6.48 "
" 29th,	6.08 "	6.48 "
" 30th,	6.07 "	6.48 "
" 31st,	6.06 "	6.48 "

RACING NOTES.

The Final Gallops.

This morning at Happy Valley was almost like a miniature race meeting so many people attending. The stands were already partly gay with flags and bunting and the course presented quite a picturesque appearance. With regard to the actual work done the presence of all the jockeys who will appear on race days proper invested the gallops with additional interest, and, as will be seen below, times were fast. There was one outstanding fact that was a common topic and that was the extreme openness of the premier events. Between the best ponies there is very little to choose and this year, more than ever, it will be a question of jockeyship that will in many instances be the deciding factor.

Mr. Sedgwick sustained a rather nasty fall this morning just before the gallops concluded. He was mounted on Wallaroo which appeared too be going quite quietly. When almost opposite the Judge's Box the pony became exceedingly restive and Mr. Sedgwick was violently thrown over its head. He sustained an injured knee and rather severe bruises to his head.

The times recorded are as follows:—

Derby Griffins.

Domino. (Johnstone). Mile.—40; 1.17; 1.52.3/5; 2.23.3/5; last quarter, 31.

Churchmouse. (Knoll). Mile.—34; 1.8; 1.43.1/5; 2.16; last quarter, 32.4/5.

Modesty Dahlia. (Vida). Mile and a quarter.—33.2/5; 1.7.1/5; 1.43; 2.17.1/5; 2.48.1/5; last quarter, 31.

Rooksand. (Ezra). Three quarters.—34.4/5; 1.8; 1.38.2/5; last quarter, 30.2/5.

Andrew. (McBain). Three quarters.—36; 1.9.4/5; 1.40.4/5; last quarter, 31.

Unique Dahlia. Mile and a quarter.—33.1/5; 1.8; 1.43; 2.16.2/5; 2.51; last quarter, 34.3/5.

Luattanian Pearl. (Elias). Last half.—33; 1.4; last quarter, 31.

Luckysand. Mile.—34.3/5; 1.10; 1.45; 2.14; last quarter, 29.

New Year. Three quarters.—35.4/5; 1.10.4/5; 1.43; last quarter, 32.1/5.

Siamese Cat. (Sedgwick). Mile 40; 1.17; 1.52.1/5; 2.23.1/5; last quarter, 31.

Gentle Cat. (Moller). Mile.—40; 1.17; 1.52.1/5; 2.23.3/5; last quarter, 31.2/5.

Daintysand (Ezra) and Dragonsand. Mile.—35; 1.8; 1.40.2/5; 2.11; last quarter, 30.3/5.

Tytam Chief. (Knoll). Mile and quarter.—42; 1.17; 1.50; 2.23.3/5; 2.54.2/5; last quarter, 30.4/5.

Wild Cat. (Moller). Mile.—39; 1.15; 1.50.1/5; 2.20.2/5; last quarter, 30.1/5.

Old Ponies.

Sandy. (Johnstone). Three quarters.—36.3/5; 1.11; 1.41.1/5; last quarter, 30.1/5.

Spec. (McBain). Three quarters.—35; 1.10.3/5; 1.43; last quarter, 32.2/5.

Perfection Dahlia. Mile and a quarter.—1.11; 1.46.1/5; 2.21.2/5; 2.52.2/5; last quarter, 31.

Royalsand. (Ezra). Mile and a quarter.—33.4/5; 1.7.1/5; 1.41.1/5; 2.13.1/5; 2.34.1/5; last quarter, 30.

Anticipation. (Kremer). Last three quarters.—39.3/5; 1.15; 1.46.4/5; last quarter, 31.4/5.

Kaigan Chief. Mile.—34.4/5; 1.9.1/5; 1.41; 2.15.4/5; last quarter, 34.4/5.

Fairylight. (Moller). Mile.—38; 1.16.2/5; 1.51; 2.22; last quarter, 31.

Perfection Dahlia. (Vida). Mile and a quarter.—35.1/5; 1.10; 1.46.1/5; 2.20; 2.50.1/5; last quarter, 30.1/5.

Windsor Dahlia. Mile and a quarter.—37.1/5; 1.12.3/5; 1.46.2/5; 2.19; 2.50.3/5; last quarter 31.3/5.

Essex Chief. Mile.—34; 1.8; 1.43.1/5; 2.14.3/5; last quarter, 31.2/5.

Coronet Dahlia. Three quarters.—32; 1.4; 1.37; last quarter, 31.

Ploughfield. (Gegg). Mile.—37; 1.12.3/5; 1.47; 2.19; last quarter, 31.3/5.

Cudrow's Waif. (Sedgwick). Three quarters.—35; 1.8; 1.39.1/5; last quarter, 31.1/5.

Merrysand. (Ezra). Three quarters.—35; 1.7.2/5; 1.37.4/5; last quarter, 30.2/5.

POLICE RESERVE BOXING COMPETITIONS.

Gunner Embleton's Challenge Accepted.

Gunner Embleton has not had his challenge out long before it has been accepted, for Sapper Sunley, R.E., has come along and offered to box Embleton, catch-weight, six or ten rounds just as the Gunner prefers, although Sunley rather hankers after a 10 round contest. As we said yesterday in our notes, Gunner Embleton is a man of promise. We have seen him in the ring and in training, but judging from the look of this new boxer we should imagine that he is going to prove a worthy foe for the Gunner. We are looking forward to a nice little contest between these two young boxers. There seems to be everything in favour of it being an even event. It might be added that Sunley is 12 st. but he does not mind giving away a little weight. It is interesting to note that Sapper Sunley is the man who should have fought Battling Royal, of the United States Navy, but he unfortunately sustained an injury to his hand, consequently Paddy Ahearn took Royal on with results which are still fresh in our memory. We shall be pleased to hear of any others who would like to accept the challenges thrown out, or would like to issue some.

Star of Doon (Johnstone). Mile.—,——; 1.18; 1.57; 2.31.2/5; last quarter, 34.2/5.

Dandy Dahlia. Mile and a quarter.—33.1/5; 1.8; 1.43; 2.16.3/5; 2.52.3/5; last quarter, 36.

Xmaslight. (Moller). Mile and a quarter.—36; 1.12.2/5; 1.47; 2.21; 2.53.1/5; last quarter, 32.1/5.

Brownmouse. (Knoll). Last three quarters.—33; 1.6.2/5; 1.39.2/5; last quarter, 33.

Subscription Griffins.

Herod. Last mile.—36.4/5; 1.14; 1.46.3/5; 2.20.1/5; last quarter, 33.3/5.

Dividend. (Gegg). Last half.—31.1/5; 1.2.2/5; last quarter, 31.1/5.

Camouflage. (Sedgwick). Last three quarters.—37; 1.13; 1.44.2/5; last quarter, 31.2/5.

Ebony Pearl. (Elias). Last half.—31.1/5; 1.4.4/5; 32.3/5.

Bill Brewer (Sedgwick) and Biplane. Mile.——, ——; 1.18.2/5; 1.55.3/5; 2.28; last quarter 32.2/5.

Marne. (Kremer) Last half.—35; 1.4; last quarter, 29.

Peckshill. (McBain). Three quarters.—40; 1.15; 1.46, last quarter, 31.

Over There. Three quarters.—40; 1.15; 1.47; last quarter, 32.

Green Cloth. (Barton). Mile.—43; 1.20; 1.53.2/5; 2.24.2/5; last quarter, 31.

Yser. (Kremer). Three quarters.—45; 1.22.3/5; 1.54; last quarter, 31.2/5.

Bitterne. (Morrison). Mile.—38; 1.12; 1.47.2/5; 2.20.4/5; last quarter, 33.2/5.

Rockmouse. (Knoll). Three quarters.—39; 1.13.3/5; 1.45.3/5; last quarter, 32.

Rex. (Barton). Mile.—40; 1.14; 1.48; 2.23; last quarter, 35.

Doubtful. (Johnstone). Three quarters.—38; 1.13.2/5; 1.46; last quarter, 32.4/5.

Bubblesand. (Ezra). Mile.—34.3/5; 1.10; 1.45; 2.14; last quarter, 29.

Corand. (Gegg). Mile.—38.1/5; 1.14; 1.52; 2.27; last quarter, 35.

Balcarry. (Johnstone). Three quarters.—35.4/5; 1.10.4/5; 1.43; last quarter, 32.1/5.

Sunstar Dahlia (Vida), Sunray Dahlia and Sunrise Dahlia. Mile and a quarter.—35; 1.11; 1.46; 2.19.2/5; 2.53; last quarter, 33.3/5.

Black Cat (Moller). and White Cat. Mile.—36; 1.12; 1.48; 2.19; last quarter, 31.

Kingsway and Templebar. Mile.—39; 1.13.3/5; 1.46.3/5; 2.19; last quarter, 31.2/5.

Second Violin. (Ezra). Three quarters.—36; 1.9.2/5; 1.40.3/5; last quarter, 31.1/5.

Puffbox (Vida) and Snuffbox. Half Mile.—32; 1.3.2/5; last quarter, 31.2/5.

King Tom (Johnstone) and King Jim. Last half.—33.2/5; 1.3.2/5; last quarter, 30.

"ODD JOB" WOMEN.

General Praise for Work of V.A.Ds.

"It breaks my heart when one of these splendid girls is killed," said Sir Arthur Sloggett, Oversea Director-General of the Army Medical Services. He was talking, at his beautiful but chilly chateau at Medical Headquarters, of the recent death of a V.A.D. from the explosion of a bomb at one of the hospitals. "But," he added, "I can't help thinking it is a fine thing for the women of England. It's the age of women; they think there's nothing too good that they can do for their country, and I'm sure we all think there's nothing too good for them. We could not have got on without the V.A.Ds."

The matron-in-chief of the Q.A.I.M.N.S. told me many times of the indispensability of the V.A.Ds and of her great anxiety that those who cared to take up nursing as a profession should have some allowance made for the time they had spent out at the front.

Of the work of the V.A.Ds for the matrons and nurses in billets and convalescent homes those matrons and nurses cannot say enough. At Lady Victoria de Trafford's Convalescent Home for Sick Sisters I saw the V.A.Ds waiting hand and foot on 20 tired nurses from every nursing force at the front—Canadians with their cadet-like blue uniform, Australians, and South Africans included.

There were more V.A.Ds in charge of a wonderful buffet and dressing station combined—they called themselves the "Odd-job women"—at a great station where wounded were evacuated. Stretcher-bearers and French porters and men from the quai with slight wounds all brought them there to be dressed. There were hot meals for the French wounded and their orderlies from the trains, that came in at that station. The English wounded had light refreshments, and all day the kitchen and the surgery were kept busy.

Into the kitchen window sometimes the head of a British Tommy back from leave would occasionally thrust itself. Sometimes he came for a good "grizzle." "There I was, Miss, just enjoying the last day of my leave when the bloomin' 'un started his hair raids again. Dropped a bloomin' bomb at the head of our street that didn't go off, and me put to mind it and see nobody walked off with it the whole of the last day of my leave, Miss."

CANADIAN INDIANS AND CONSCRIPTION.

A Plea for Democracy.

A strange incident has occurred in connection with the Canadian Conscription Act. The Indians of various coastal tribes, from among whom several hundred men voluntarily went to war, have raised strong objection to the Conscription Act. A large number of various tribes recently visited Victoria at which time they pointed out that democracy begins at home. The head men of the Kitkatla, and Kispiox of Port Simpson, one of the largest reserves, also have voiced their feelings on the subject. The Indian, though the first and most rightful citizen of Canada, has never been treated in the same way as ward and minor by the Government, and has not been accorded even the right of an alien to hold property.

Under these circumstance the Indians contend that, having been considered by the Government in this light and not having the privilege of voting or having any voice in the laws and government of Canada, they should not be called upon to fight. They agree that this is a war for democracy, but they contend that the Canadian Government has not shown itself as putting democracy in effect at home in so far as the natives are concerned, and until the Government accords them civil rights which they are entitled to, they should not be called upon to go to the front. The Indians have petitioned Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfred Laurier along these lines. A common council of all the tribes has been formed to handle all matters concerning the interests of the Indians.

THE ROUMANIAN COURT.

War Work of the Royal Family.

The Roumanian Court speaks English, even when "en famille," so that one's first feeling is that one is in England. The King of whom so little is known (for the best of reasons: that he is a silent man except at home), gives the impression of one of the kindest-natured men one has ever met—handsome, and looking ten years younger than his age. His face, in repose, shows indelible lines of anxiety which the war has stamped on it, but he always meets you with a smile. M. Albert Thomas, who came out on an official mission to Roumania, put the feeling into words. He said to me: "Cela m'est egal s'il est Roi . . . c'est un bien brave garcon, et je l'aime." I told the King and he laughed and answered: "It is curious; I never met any one I felt such a sudden sympathy for."

When one thinks of the great struggle King Ferdinand must have gone through when he broke with the traditions of a life time and severed all his family ties, one instinctively acknowledges the greatness of the mind of the King which was able so to submerge the man for the good of adopted country, and to shoulder a responsibility which he fully realised. He was not allowed to forget it, and, at the Crown Council in Bucharest, where for the first time he spoke, and his words were "to declare war on Austria and Germany," one of his pro-German Ministers faced him across the Council table and deliberately called down what was as near a curse as can be invoked in modern times: "May your Majesty's armies be beaten in the field, and may I live to see the day!"

The second time the King spoke was at Jassy, when he gave the land to the peasants as a reward for their heroism in the field; and the third time, also at Jassy, when he promised the franchise to the Jews after the war; and what King Ferdinand promises he fulfils. His people call him "Ferdinand the faithful."

Personal grief has not been spared the Royal House, for the baby, Prince Mircea, died just before the flight from Bucharest, and the family life had centred round the child.

The Queen has woman's greatest asset in life: beauty. It is not that, however, but her delightful nature that charms one. Used to an absolutely happy life, surrounded by luxury, never having come close to tragedy, she has grasped her nettles of public and private grief in a firm hand and holds them. Such griefs do not pass quickly, though the lips smile. Queen Marie who is at work day and night on the front, often under fire, stopping in peasants' cottages (there is nothing else to stop in), passing in her motor on impossible roads from hospital to hospital in all weathers, eating impossible food and returning, worn out, to begin again next day. She carries comforts for the men, if, by chance, a waggon has got through from England, and, if not (which is often the case in the present state of Russia), just by her presence and endurance gives courage to her men to hold on for her sake. Again the voice of the people has spoken, and she has been christened by them "Sainte Marie."

The Crown Prince, from a boy, has become a man in a few months, doing a man's work, organising canteens, supervising construction of shelters behind the lines, drilling his troops, racing his motor from point to point where he is most needed (he is his own chauffeur). The Princesses Elisabeta and Mariorara work in the Queen's own hospital, and when I say "work" I mean it. No fine lady fidding this, but a steady dressing of the wounded, day after day; always the same suffering round of pain, and little that the Palace can give to alleviate it, for the Palace is destitute of even its own necessities. Miss Milne, an Englishwoman, who has been with the Royal family for years, accompanies the Princesses and takes her full share of the same work. Even little Princess Ileana, eight years old, starts off with her English nurse every day to carry her basket of bread or cigarettes to some hospital, and does it on foot, too, for there are not enough motors to go round. Prince Nicholas is seen in his tiny motor, driving himself alone in and out of the heavy war traffic of convoys of guns and ammunition that are for ever passing down the narrow, cobbled main street of Jassy. His scout's uniform is familiar to every soldier in the country, for he accompanies his father on visits to the front.

All the Royal family got accustomed to bombs in Bucharest, where thirteen fell on the house and garden where the children had been put for safety. Our enemies were well informed of all their movements by traitors from within.

On Christmas Day I lunched at the Palace and was amazed to see a plum pudding (for there was nothing in Jassy, I knew, to make one with). I looked mutely at the Queen, who replied to my unasked question: "The dinner is a present from Russia; it arrived just in time. I can assure you we don't eat like this every day." And, seeing my husband stoically refuse a second helping, she turned to the butler, saying: "Wrap the rest up in a paper and give it to——." Much protesting, but very pleased, he carried it away under his arm. When I left, she gave me a big bunch of mistletoe with the words: "It's all I have to give you this year, but we have tried to keep a little Christmas, even at this bad moment."

I envy the Roumanian people their rulers. Many are the stories that will be handed down over the wood fire in Roumanian villages of the great retreat to Moldavia, and how the Royal family came to them and worked with them behind the lines, holding out courage and help in both hands with a smile.—*Observer*, November 25.

LATEST GERMAN WAR LOAN.

Growing Exhaustion Revealed.

Complete details of the latest German war loan, which have come to hand by this week's mail, show a large falling off in the number of subscribers, the total being 5,213,373, as compared with 7,063,347 subscribers, to the sixth loan, floated last March. The figures show that the total number of subscriptions in amounts less than $50 was 3,233,472. This total includes small subscriptions of 10 or 50 cents, on the scale of our war savings certificates plan.

Subscriptions between $2,500 and $5,000 are much higher than those of the fourth and fifth loans, but were very much smaller than those of the sixth loan. The total number of 5,213,373 to the latest loan, which were far below the total of the sixth loan, were, however, greatly larger than that for the fifth and third loans, but were almost on a parity with the total for the fourth loan.

Speaking of the number of subscriptions below $1,250, the London *Economist* says:

"For what they are worth, the figures show clearly the growing exhaustion of the middle classes and the growing reliance which has to be placed on the large banking subscriptions. Instead of being a great triumph which it has been proclaimed in the German press, the seventh war loan bears the mark of rapidly increasing financial difficulties. . . . It is also to be remembered that we have no guarantee that, for appearance's sake, large subscriptions are not subdivided at a hint from the authorities, so that, for instance, Krupp's large contribution may appear as a dozen or more smaller ones."

Farmer's Failure to Plough.

The Nottinghamshire Agricultural War Committee is taking action against agriculturists who fail properly to cultivate their holdings, and at Bingham Mr. Walter Black was fined £50 by the county magistrates for having neglected to plough and cultivate four fields with an area of about 50 acres.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 23, SATURDAY, 1918.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK MEETING.

THE QUESTION OF WORLD FINANCE AND THE WAR.

A REVIEW OF CHINA'S ACTIVITIES DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The ordinary yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held to-day at noon at the City Hall. Mr S. H. Dodwell (Chairman) presided and there were present the Hon. Mr P. H. Holyoak, the Hon Mr. D. Landale, Mr G. T. Edkins, Mr C S Gubbay, Mr E. V. D. Parr, Mr A. H. Compton, Mr W. L. Pattenden, and Mr F. C. Butcher, (Directors), Mr N. J. Stabb (Chief Manager), and Sir Robert Ho Tung, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, the Hon. Mr H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Messrs. A. E. Payne, D. K Moss, A. S. D. Cousland, A. O Lang, R. H. B. Hancock, T. F. Hough, Ho Fook, Ho Kom Tong, H. W. Looker, H. Percy Smith, C. W. Beswick, T. E. Pearce, Ho Kwong, F. H. Thomas, J. D. V. Steavenson, F. Maitland, L. N. Leefe, E. F. X. Danenburg, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, C. G. Moxon, W. E. Roberts, W. M. Humphreys, W. S. Nicholls, A. S. Gubbay, A. H. Harris, A. H. Barlow, Chow Kai Wing, J. D. Danby, W. Dunbar, R. A. Dastur, Dr. J. H. Sanders, G. Piercy, Chun Tong, J. M. de C. Basto, Capt. J. D. Douglas, D. K. Kwok, K. D. Gazdar, A. E. Griffin, J. H. N. Mody, Chan Sai Ki, R. Swain, A. P. Samy, D. Macdonald, J. F. Grose, A. Shelton Hooper, E. M. Raymond, J. M. Alves, Chaw Tung Shang, Ho Wing, F. Smyth, Lo Cheung Shui, Ho Leung, M. W. Lo, Fung Lok Yuen, Lee Coon, G. M. Young, H. R. Brown, S. Michael, C. A. da Rosa, H. M. H. Nemazee, G. K. Haxton and W. H. Smith (Shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—as it is past the hour for which this meeting has been called, I will now ask the Chief Manager to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chief Manager having read the notice,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, I shall, as usual, take them as read. The net profit for the year, including $3,166,578.85 brought forward from the previous account, amounts to $9,820,180.33, a result which is extremely satisfactory. After deducting the interim dividend of £258,000 paid in August last at exchange 2/6.1/4, and $30,000 remuneration to directors, there remains a balance of $7,743,238.18 available for distribution, which your directors recommend be appropriated as follows:—A final dividend of £2.3/-, plus a bonus of £1, per share, subject to deduction of income tax, making a total distribution for the year to shareholders of £636,000 or £5.6/- per share. The final dividend and bonus are payable at exchange of 3/-.

Transfer to Silver Reserve Fund, $1,000,000; Write off Bank Premises a/c, $1,000,000; and carry forward to the present year $3,223,238.18. I trust, Gentlemen, this will meet with your approval.

Your directors are very pleased at again being able to recommend an increase in the bonus, on the occasion an increase of 10/- making the bonus £1, but shareholders should remember that bonuses are fluctuating quantities, liable to be reduced as well as increased, according to circumstances. Although the amount paid away in dividends for 1917 is $60,000 in excess of the previous year, the dollar equivalent, owing to the higher exchange, is less. In addition $1,000,000 to the Silver Reserve you will bring that Fund up to $19,500,000. and I trust we may be able to continue increasing it as time goes on. Ample and liberal provision has been made for contingencies, which I am sure you will agree is a wise precaution in these days. The $1,000,000 which it is proposed to write off Bank Premises Account, represents about 90 per cent. of the year's expenditure on Premises, and as there are still heavy outlays ahead, the appropriation is sound and will, without doubt, commend itself to you. The figures before you are in themselves sufficient evidence that your interests have been well and loyally looked after, and I am sure you will all approve of our action in again voting the staff (excluding Hamburg Office) a bonus of 20 per cent. on salaries for the past year. Like all other British Banks and firms we are suffering from a shortage in our staff, and as there has been no diminution in the work (in fact it is in some cases heavier than previously), a great strain is thrown upon our men, while it is next to impossible to arrange for short leave, even in the cases of those long overdue for it. The position is a difficult one, and it does not look as if there is likely to be any improvement for some time to come. but all Britishers realise that sacrifices have to be made in such times as the present, and I am sure they make them willingly.

It is with deep regret that I have to record the deaths of several of our men killed in action during the past year. Since the commencement of the war twenty-eight men, who joined the colours from this bank, have been killed fighting with His Majesty's Forces on the various battle fronts, and our heartfelt sympathy is extended to their families.

As regards the figures in the balance sheet, I do not think there are many useful comments that I can make; exchange plays such an important part in the totals that comparisons between the figures of the different years are of no great value or interest. Gold Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits together stand at £9,840,000 against £10,180,000, a year ago, while the Silver Current Accounts are $24 millions higher at $187.1/2 millions, and Silver Fixed Deposits $4 millions lower at $61 millions. I would point out that under the heading of Silver Current Accounts and Silver Fixed Deposits are included the figures of countries which were formerly on a Silver basis but have for many years been established on a fixed exchange basis, consequently the title "Silver" is hardly correct, and it is our intention to discontinue the practice, a relic of the past, of showing Gold and Silver balances separately. In future only one amount will be given, viz: a dollar total against Fixed Deposits and Current Accounts, thus conforming with one system in dealing with the statement of accounts. Notes in circulation are $4½ millions smaller than the corresponding total of the previous year, while Bills Payable are about $5 1/2 millions higher, the increase in the latter being largely due to slow mails and a consequently larger amount in demand drafts afloat. On the other side of the account,—Cash, including $11 1/2 millions lodged with the Hongkong Government a/c Note Issue stands in round figures at $84 millions against $61 millions the previous year. Bullion in hand and in transit shows practically no change. Our Securities are slightly higher owing to increased investments, and I may mention they are all written down to what appears to be a safe level. The Sterling Reserve Fund of £1,500,000 is now entirely invested in the British Government 5 per cent. War Loan and stands at the issue price of 95. Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits are some $14 millions lower, and Bills Receivable about $2.1/2 millions higher, than in the former balance sheet. In London money has been plentiful throughout the year. The Bank of England rate was reduced from 6 per cent. to 5.1/2 per cent. on the 18 h January 1917, and on the 5th April to 5 per cent. Since that date the rate has remained unchanged at 5 per cent. The market rate of discount for three months' bills averaged for the first half of the year £4.16.7d. per cent. and for call money £4.11/ per cent. The difference between the two does not allow of much margin of profit, and since the rate of discount is determined by the competition of Treasury Bills, which were on offer at 4 3/4 per cent. this is a condition which is likely to be maintained. It is not a disability of which we desire to complain. Since the turn of the year the rate for Treasury Bills has been reduced to 3.1/2 per cent. and the rate of discount for Bills of all usances has declined to 3.5/8%. It is recognised that in time of war it is requisite to pool the national resources and, as far as possible, render them available for the purposes of the State. It is a necessity of the case that our national finance should be centralised in the hands of the Government, and as Bankers we are prepared to co-operate, so far as we can, to make their control effective. It will be admitted that this financial policy is susceptible of a wider application by extension to our Allies. The closer relations which have recently been established between the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Banks of the United States have already been productive of the greatest benefit to both countries in uniting the money markets of London and New York and centralising their resources in such a way that the deposit of a cash reserve in either country may be made the basis of a credit issue in the other. It may well be that these expedients, originated by the emergency of war finance, may eventually crystallise into more permanent arrangements for the finance of international trade in time of peace. It was not to be expected that Silver should escape the effect of the general rise in prices arising from the inflation of credit, based on the enormous increase in the fiduciary note issues of all the belligerent nations and to the urgent and insistent demand for the raw materials of Silver-using countries, especially India. During the year the Silver quotation has ranged from 35.11/16d. in March to 55d. in September, a variation of 19.5/16d. per ounce. From 36d. per ounce in January the price rose until in September it culminated in a quotation of 55d. At that price the Silver content of the rupee in India, of the dollar in the Straits Settlements, and of the yen in Japan was in excess of the parity of the Gold exchange standard of these several countries. It would have paid to melt the coins and sell them as bullion. It became necessary for these countries to take legislative action to protect their respective currencies, and, accordingly, the export of Silver, except under licence, has been prohibited in India, Japan, the Straits and Siam, as well as in Great Britain and the United States. The immediate danger has been averted. The fall in the price of Silver was even more rapid and sensational than the rise. From the 25th September, when the highest point was reached, the price fell 6½ in four days. Wide fluctuations followed in the succeeding month, a rise of 3d. on the 30th October marking the largest rise recorded in any one day since 1893. The general trend, however, has been towards a lower level of prices. The year closed with the quotation at 43.1/2d. The amount of Silver imported into China during 1917 was Ozs. 23,000,000, while Ozs. 54,750,000 were exported, resulting in a reduction of the stock in the Country by Ozs. 31,750,000. However, provided there is no considerable export of silver from China in the near future, present indications do not point to large imports of the metal being necessary. The China exchanges, although generally at a discreet interval, have *nolens volens* followed these erratic and sudden fluctuations in Silver.

Notwithstanding the many disabilities, such as exchange fluctuations, political disturbances, floods, shortage and uncertainty of tonnage, etc., under which it has been carried on during the past year, trade in China has been on the whole satisfactory for both foreign and native merchants. The world's production of raw materials being now barely sufficient for the world's needs, it is not surprising that the demand for the produce of Central and Northern China—cereals, cotton, wool, oils, hides, etc., — should be maintained despite the higher rates of exchange, freight and insurance. In former years a high level of exchange tended to curtail exports from China, but this was not so in 1917, and European and American buyers have been able to pay the prices asked for from this side. It is to be noted also that America has consumed large quantities of Chinese produce which before the war found a market only in Europe. The result has been that the native merchant has received higher prices for most of his produce than he has done for many years past. He has therefore been able to pay the higher prices required for imported commodities, and considering the difficulties experienced in the supplying markets, the trade in piece goods and other imports has been satisfactory. The risks and difficulties inseparable from the interchange of commodities, already greatly increased by war conditions, have been intensified, and the strain borne by merchants and bankers, with their depleted staffs, in carrying on the business of the country, in maintaining the supplies essential to the prosecution of the war, and at the same time in steering clear of financial trouble, has been arduous and severe. Their labours in what I think the most ardent patriot could not deny is truly war work, have been rewarded with success, and I maintain that those who still remain, those who for the best of reasons have been prevented from yielding to their natural impulse to get to the fighting line, have the right to feel that they are playing their part in the gigantic struggle. I consider, also, that all connected with commerce owe a great debt of gratitude, not only to those who have kept open our trade routes but also to those gallant men, the mercantile marine of all the Allied nations, who have faced the perils of those trade routes with such an indomitable and dauntless spirit.

The Exchange position in India has shown no improvement during the year and the rate for allotting Councils has been raised to T.T. 1/4 31/32 which is at present the fixed basis for Indian Exchange.

The finance of exports of national importance by the various British Exchange Banks in India has left them little room for handling Indian exports to the Far East, and that branch of trade continues to be hampered. But, on the whole, Indian trade has been very active and high prices have been obtained for exports, so that the countryman must have done well. The absorption of Rupees has again been on a large scale.

The foreign trade of Japan for 1917 exceeded all previous records and shows an excess of exports over imports of Y589,923,000, or Y203,713,000 more than at the corresponding period of the previous year. The total figures are.—Exports Yen 1,683,780,000 and Imports Yen 1,093,857,000. —being increases of 42% & 37% respectively, while the combined figures show an expansion of 40% or Yen 798 millions.

The great preponderance of exports over imports and the free Gold market in the United States during the first nine months of the year resulted in a phenomenal increase in the amount of specie at the disposal of the nation, which now totals 1,120 million Yen, or 411 million Yen greater than a year ago, about half being held at home and half abroad. The prosperous condition of the country has enabled Japan to repay a portion of her foreign debt, make substantial loans to the Allies and to borrow on advantageous terms for the development and improvement of her railways and other works of public utility.

Two events of capital importance to China have occurred in this, the fourth, year of the war, to which I may make a passing reference. By an interchange of letters between the United States and Japan the special interests of the latter in China are recognised, and the integrity of China and the maintenance of the open door are reaffirmed. The frank interchange of views has been received with satisfaction by all concerned. It dispels the atmosphere of suspicion and misunderstanding which the unfriendly of these two great Eastern Powers were apt to foster in the past, and supplies an assurance for the future that America and Japan will work together for the security and equal opportunity upon which the development of international trade with China depends. On the 14th August 1917, China formally ranged herself on the side of the Allies by a declaration of war upon Germany. The material aid which China has already been able to bring to the Allies is not inconsiderable. On land Chinese Labour Corps have rendered valuable service at the front. On sea no less valuable assistance has been given by Chinese sailors to our mercantile marine in the transport of supplies. I think we may congratulate China upon a step, the moral significance of which transcends its material importance. The conviction is deepening that our warfare is a great spiritual conflict, a fight for an idea, the right of every nation, small as well as great, to pursue its own ends, to achieve its own destiny, and to mould its own civilisation in accordance with the genius of its people. It is idle to deny, as do our enemies, that the Allied cause receives a great accession of strength and encouragement when an ancient people, separated from the scene of conflict by ten thousand miles of ocean, their shores unmenaced, their national polity untouched, deliberately take their stand on the side of the Allies and declare their belief that our interests are theirs, their conviction that without human liberty life would be as intolerable in China as in Europe. It is a decision as wise as it is bold. I sincerely hope that the Chinese Government will, in her own interests as well as in those of her Allies, take immediate steps to intern or deport all enemy subjects still in Chinese territory, whereby an annual sum of over $2,100,000 (not including the German and Austrian indemnities, payment of which ceased upon the earlier rupture of relations) will be released to China. In addition China has now entered upon negotiations with her Allies for the revision of the Customs Tariff to an effective 5 per cent. which may be expected to result in a substantial increase to the revenue. The Country's revenue is also gaining by the slow but gradual improvement in railway earnings. The earliest of them in which we were interested, the Shanghai Nanking Railway, is now, I am glad to say, more than paying its way. After meeting all its current expenses, including the payment of interest on its debt in sterling, the accounts for 1916 show a surplus of about £17,000. I feel confident that, given efficient management similar results will follow in the case of the other railways as soon as it is possible to complete their construction and to resume the development which has now been temporarily arrested by the restriction of war finance. With conditions so favourable, both in respect to her finances and her foreign relations, it is more than regrettable to have to admit that these are largely neutralised by the deplorable state of China's internal politics, which has in fact reached the stage of civil war. Party leaders, military governors and politicians of every rank, each with his own formula of democratic Government, struggle for place and power, with the consequence that the efforts and resources of the Central Government, instead of being wholly devoted to administrative reform and the common cause of the Allies at so important a juncture, are perforce expended in the attempt to reconcile political dissensions, suppress armed opposition to authority and satisfy the financial demands of military commanders. We are ardent believers in the future of China, with her industrious people and great natural resources, and I am fully persuaded that these are destined to play a great part in the economic adjustment of the world after the War; but the case of Russia shows to what lengths political theorists may be led, and it is earnestly to be hoped that Chinese politicians may be warned by this example to sink their differences in favour of the wider aims which the interests of their own country and of the world at large alike demand from them.

It redounds to the credit of the Peking Government that amidst the distractions of all these domestic troubles it should find itself able to give serious attention to the two most pressing reforms of the moment, the reform of the currency, and the rehabilitation of the reserves of the two Government Banks. The value of the Peking notes of these two Banks, owing to the continuous and heavy demands made upon their reserves by the Central Government, have for months past steadily declined, to about 60 per cent. of their face value. Arrangements have now been made for the reimbursement to the two Banks of a large portion of the indebtedness of the Chinese Government, by the issue to them of short term 6 per cent. bonds to the amount of $48,000,000, these bonds being secured upon the suspended Indemnity Service, which will be held by the Inspector General of Customs and applied by him to their redemption by half-yearly drawings. It is sincerely to be hoped that this arrangement will enable the two Banks in question to resume immediately specie payment of their Peking notes, thereby relieving a situation which was daily becoming increasingly detrimental both to trade and

(Concluded on back of Extra.)

HUNGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK MEETING.

trade. With regard to currency generally, a scheme for the unification and reform of the currency has has been laid before the international Banking Groups by the Ministry of Finance which, although under present war conditions is hardly likely to admit of immediate realisation, is an encouraging indication of the importance attached by the Chinese Government to this urgent measure of reform; and it is to be hoped that the joint deliberations of the Government and the Groups will result in evolving a practical programme which, so soon as conditions permit, will be carried into effect. There is no reform more urgent, none which would do half as much to consolidate her national credit, to develop her latent wealth and to ensure the happiness and security of her people.

Gentlemen, I know you will approve of a donation we are making of $50,000 to the Hongkong War Charities Fund for the current year. When the Prince of Wales' Fund for the Colony was closed at the end of 1915 the new Fund was started, and up to the end of last year the total amount of subscriptions received towards that Fund was $686,000. The published reports in the papers from time to time show how the money has been allocated, and needless to say the Hongkong War Charities Fund is deserving of the fullest support. I may mention that, in addition to subscribing to the local Fund, the Bank makes donations to War Charities in various parts of the world, and your Directors feel sure it is your wish that this Bank should assist liberally in relieving the distress caused by the War.

Upon the occasion of our last meeting the hope was expressed from the Chair that the year would bring with it Victory and Peace. It has not done so. The defection of Russia has set back the hands of the clock. The Peace which we and our Allies are bent upon obtaining may even yet not be in sight, but during the year, still more of the Peoples of the World have thrown in their lot with us, and among them that great nation the United States of America, with her vast resources. With her beside us, with our hearts filled with the glorious deeds of our own armies, and the armies of our gallant Allies, our faith cannot waiver, we go forward together, more closely united in action and purpose than ever before, in confidence that the traditions of our peoples will not be betrayed, and that there will be no turning aside until right is raised triumphant, and might is rendered powerless before the world. (Loud applause).

Mr. Harris then rose to second. He did so in the course of a hastily delivered address, the following being the full context of what he had prepared to deliver:—

It is with much pleasure that I rise to second the report and accounts that have now been presented to us.

Although I have the honour to hold an official position under an allied Government whose entry into the war is so tactfully and cordially welcomed in your speech my remarks are of course those of a modest shareholder. The Chairman's speech of this Bank is by common consent regarded as one of the great events of the trade year. So intimate is the connection of the Bank with the trade of China—a closer connection than that of any other Eastern Bank—that its report epitomises in terms of finance the success or otherwise of eastern trade and in particular of China trade. I regard this report as of equal importance with that issued by the Statistical Secretary of the Customs and as an expansion of those brief but illuminating figures put out by the Inspector General of Customs, and more recently also by the Salt Inspectorate, telling of the year's revenue collection. Sir, your report abounds with most interesting facts and figures and is pitched on a high level of eloquence. I would offer my respectful congratulations to the talented directors and managers of the bank that year after year puts out these able and instructive pages. With so much material to deal with the difficulty must be to curtail its length.

There are many points of interest in your speech that present themselves to me and that call for attention. It is not within my competence to cross the "t's" and to dot the "i's"; this others can do far better; but *en passant* I must allude to one item of much significance—I allude to the prohibition of the export of dollars and of silver from the Colony and from other Colonies except under strict licence. A charge in the accepted policy of governments that nothing but war conditions can possibly warrant. We have thereby made our currency for the time being an inconvertible one. It has of course kept our local exchange well below the parity of silver but it has doubtless assisted trade by maintaining our silver reserves and by curtailing gambling. It may well be, Sir, that the old rule that bullion must circulate freely and that by raising rates you attract specie was inapplicable because the world's demands for silver under the stress of the war are far in excess of the world's supplies and that on this account the ends justify the means. Despite misgivings therefore, I am inclined to believe, in fact I must believe, that the new order has benefited the Colony and in the long run all interested in the Colony.

There are three thoughts that rise to my mind on a perusal of your report. It is a recital of prosperity and progress; it breathes patriotism; and it is full of promise. Progress and prosperity are clearly apparent in the figures before us. A larger profit on the year's working. All expenses on buildings during the year, or to be strictly accurate some 90 per cent. of them, have been paid for out of profits. A substantial sum is again passed to reserve. And in addition to the usual and I presume anticipated dividend of 43/-, making £4. 6. 0. for the year, a bonus of £1 has been declared and a sum slightly in excess of last year's amount is carried forward. What *can* we do but express our gratification at such figures and appreciation of the great ability that they denote on the part of the management.

May I be allowed to sympathise with that slight sign of regret that breathes out of your sentence "not much margin for profit taking". Sir, your Chief Manager has not done badly despite the handicaps. In the somewhat flippant language of the day his profits are "none so dusty". There are still giants in the land.

We have been favoured with a bonus increased from 10/- to 20/ and the note of warning with which this announcement is accompanied must not be over-looked. Had exchange been on a lower level this increase perhaps could not have been afforded. Profits being often made in sterling currency lands. And this leads me to remark that there may have been shareholders whose names are on the Dollar Register—Chinese and Eastern residents—and who hoped that they might receive some compensation for the depreciation in their holdings so far as realisation on the local markets is concerned. It may have been hoped that a dividend at a comparatively low rate of exchange would have been declared. This is, Sir, against the regulations of the Bank, whose dividend is a sterling one, and such a course would have entailed discrimination that could not be faced. Such holders therefore will appreciate the more the consideration shown to them by the grant of an additional 10/- and the parting thereby with a figure which some doubtless would have liked to have seen passed to reserves. If our friend the Chief Manager happened to be among that number I hope that he can feel some compensation for his disappointment, by the very general approval of the shareholders with this action.

Sir, may the day be very far distant when the shares of this great Institution become the sport of the Stock Exchanges. No sub-division of shares and no gambling with dividend possibilities is, I am sure, the policy that commends itself to the majority of the shareholders and is the one that will best pay the bank. The shareholder, who thinks that he can foresee and forestall the course of exchange, can do his own manipulation and exchange his silver holdings for gold and vice versa.

I am sure that we all are pleased that you again place on record your appreciation of the work of your staff in your many branches and we heartily ratify the grant of a substantial bonus; 20 per cent in place of the earlier grants of 10 per cent. Sir, on this point I am led to make a remark that may be regarded as revolutionary—revolution is in the air, is it not—radical or heterodox. I am a Liberal Conservative but there is a touch of Non-conformity in my blood. A flaw if you will on the maternal side. I look to the day when employees will all participate in the profits of their several trades and when a bonus will be on a sliding scale. To a man on a high salary a bonus is a source of gratification and of enjoyment. To the man on a small salary, and one too that very often cannot rise above a modest maximum, a bonus is a priceless boon. Let then the smaller salary receive a proportionately increased bonus.

I pass on to touch upon the second aspect of your report, that of its patriotic tone. You will carry us all with you in anything that you do to assist the Chancellor of the Exchequer in bearing the heavy burden of financing the war. It is a source of gratification to know that the great London Banks have thrown themselves with such unanimity into this matter and that through our London House we are not unrepresented in the councils of the financial world. The assistance given to various War Charities is, I am sure, approved of by us all and you can rely upon our confidence in you discretion.

Your remarks regarding the desire to volunteer for war service which has been active among your staff and the sympathetic view taken by you is noted with interest. I am sure that we expected nothing less. It is difficult for us living in the peace and comfort with which we are surrounded in the Far East to fully enter into the burning desire to be up and doing that ran like fire through our own land and the Dominions. A fire that is still burning, kept alive in no small measure by the sight of our wounded and by the recital of their experiences. The war as you have truly remarked is a great spiritual conflict; we must not forget to ponder deeply its spiritual significance, and its lasting effects. I would like to accord all honour to those of your staff who pressed for and obtained a commission to decide after a comprehensive review of all facts, what men and how many men could be freed for home and front rank work. The demand is still great and it is possible that the call may come for still more men. If it does come, you will, I am sure, do all that you can to meet it. Are the possibilities of women's work exhausted in Hongkong? On the other hand I fully admit that duty is often found in doing the thing that lies to hand and *that* duty may be, to continue in the common round of business life. Managers of valuable businesses must have assistants on whom they can absolutely rely; if otherwise, the business will go, and with it any excess profits payments and income tax payments will also disappear. But Sir, for the man who forms a committee of one and who considers that he is more useful, as he doubtless is more comfortable, in his Eastern post and is unwilling to commit his fortunes to the *matured judgment* of his senior—for such a man, if there be any, we all have feelings of—what shall I say pity? or shall I say some harsher word.

I come to the third feature; that of promise for the future. And here I feel some alarm. It has been inevitable that during the course of a great war, and one of such long duration as the present, that unity of direction and a pooling of interests have become essential. But I notice with dismay in writings and speeches of the day, with their forecasts of the future, that Government control, state partnership, Tariff boundaries, are to become common features of that future.

There is of course a large field for governmental action; such as encouragement of research and grants of funds; the improvement in educational programmes, technical and economic: and so forth. We have been making great experiments in Governmental interference in private business and it is too early to say with what success or with what advantage interference can fittingly continue after the war. And I for one heartily echo the words of Lord Inchcape in his recent able review of the shipping situation. The British merchant asks from his Government, in addition to what I have above referred to, to be guaranteed fair play and open doors, and protection from an armed foe when required. He does not desire to be taught his business nor paternal legislation. There is such a thing as departmental indigestion and heaven protect us from a surfeit of such indigestion. The powers of the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong may in such a case be more severely taxed than they now threaten to be.

One is gratified that conditions in China have permitted the successful trade to which your report testifies. Paradoxical as it may sound it has been a success due to the war and one obtained in the face of, and despite of, much internal unrest. Such conditions are not healthy. We all regret, any we deplore, that continue unrest is the order of the day in China. But, to quote from the speech of your predecessor:—

"beneath the waves of party strife and dissension lies the great ocean of national common sense which is the greatest asset of the Chinese people—and I would like to add 'and their powers of application'—and as those waves subside and are replaced by the calmer currents of public opinion we may look with confidence for that political stability which is clearly essential for retrenchment and reform." The Chinese are born traders. The soil of China is fertile and her underground riches are great. What her railways can do is hinted at in your speech; her waterways are valuable and there can be no doubt but that after the war all your reserves will find ample and remunerative employment. We continue to regret that China's mines are unopened. Those of us who pay $38 a ton for coal, sigh to think that the best of coal lies near to hand and could be put on the market at a profit for a sum much less than that figure. To the British trader and to his Chinese associate the future is full of hope for he knows that he will receive every facility that you can give him to finance and to develop his business.

We hear with interest your remarks upon financial reform. It is indeed a measure of the first importance. One of the first requirements of your negotiations will be to secure an absolute confidence in the note issue—Government and not private issues—and in the purity of the outputs of the mints. We hope that the plans laid before you by the Minister of Finance will be carried to a successful conclusion.

The last occasion when I had the honour of facing an audience similar to that which now fills this room and speaking to a resolution from the Chairman I found myself in the interesting minority of One. I am sure that in seconding, as I now formally do, the adoption of the Report and Accounts before you, I shall find myself One in a large majority.

The Chairman:—There being no questions. As proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. A. H. Harris, *the motion now before the* meeting is the adoption of the report and statement of accounts as presented. Those in favour kindly hold up their hands. Those against? Carried unanimously. The next business in the re-election of auditors.

Mr. T. E. Pearce:—Mr. Chairman, I beg to propose that Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. A. E. M. Williams be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

Mr. Dunbar:—I second that motion.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Pearce and seconded by Mr. Dunbar that Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. A. E. M. Williams be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year. Those in favour please hold up their hands. Against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

Mr. Leefe:—I rise to propose that the appointment of the Hon. Mr. David Landale, Mr. A. H. Compton and Mr. F. C. Butcher as directors be confirmed, and that Mr. S. H. Dodwell and Mr. G. T. Edkins be re-elected directors.

Mr. Hough:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Leefe and seconded by Mr. Hough that the appointment of the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. A. H. Compton and Mr. F. C. Butcher as directors be confirmed and that Mr. S. H. Dodwell and Mr. G. T. Edkins be re-elected directors. Those in favour kindly hold up their hands. Those against? Carried unanimously. The next business in the re-election of auditors.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Inspection.

All ranks, including Patrolmen on duty on that day, will be inspected by His Excellency the Governor on the Polo Ground at 4 p.m. on Sunday, March 3rd.

No exemptions, except by the Surgeon Superintendent, will be granted.

Uniform with Helmets.

Tramcars will leave Queen's Statue Square at 3 p.m. sharp. Men will assemble at this point under the 2nd in command.

Fall in on the Polo Ground at the Shaukiwan end, but facing Jockey Club Stables, at 3.15 p.m.

Mounted Police will patrol until 3.45 p.m. keeping the public beyond the boards which limit the Polo Ground.

Tramcars will leave Causeway Bay on the return journey at about 5.15 p.m.

Uniform.

Until further orders, Constables will not wear spikes with helmets. This does not apply to Mounted Police, Band or Drummers.

Race Week Duties.

Patrolmen will report at No. 2 Station, and there draw belts and truncheons.

Headquarters Club.

All existing Committee are by order of the President, hereby dissolved.

The following will constitute the Club Committee:—Staff Inspector Arculli, Inspector Eustace, Inspector Tape and Crown Sergt. Rossario.

Appointment.

Staff Inspector McEwen has been appointed to act as Inspector under the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance of 1897, in addition to his other Police Duties.

WARNING TO MOTORISTS.

We are asked to state by the Sanitary Board that. "During the prevalence of Cerebro Spinal Fever, motor cars should go very slowly so as to avoid raising dust. It is requested that this should be carefully observed on race days."

Derby Sweep.

We are asked to announce that in connection with the Y. R. C., the Derby Sweep will be drawn to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Higher Fees for Solicitors.

Steps are being taken by the Council of the Law Society to obtain an increase in the remuneration of solicitors during the war, and for a period after its close. The *Law Journal* understands that an increase is contemplated only in those charges which can be altered without any resort to Parliament.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE UKRAINIAN PEACE.

An Agreement Regarding Cholm.

London, February 22.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Basle a Vienna telegram says that in the Lower House of the Reichsrath, Dr. Seidler, announced that the Representatives of the Ukrainian Rada and the Austrian Government had signed an agreement complementary to the Ukrainian Peace Treaty, stating that the Cholm region would not be ceded to Ukraine, and providing for the appointment of a mixed commission to decide its destiny on racial principles with due regard to the wishes of the population. The announcement was warmly applauded.

Minister of Jewish Affairs Appointed.

London, February 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that a telegram from Warsaw says that Moses Silber Farb has been appointed Minister of Jewish Affairs in Ukraine.

Germany's Need of Supplies.

London, February 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Reichstag has discussed the Ukraine Peace Treaty. Herr von Kuehlmann declared that M. Trotsky's attitude at Brestlitovsk was unprecedented in history. The Conservative, National Liberal and Centre parties generally approved of the Treaty with the Poles. The Independent Socialists protested. Herr von Kuehlmann confessed that the question of securing supplies was the chief reason why there was peace with Ukraine. The essential fact that the Bolsheviki were throwing in big forces into Ukraine showed there were supplies there.

Restoring the Frontiers.

London, February 22.

A Vienna official message says that in accordance with the provisions of the Ukraine peace treaty the Austro-Russian pre-war frontier is now almost completely restored.

THE RUSSIAN TURMOIL.

General Ivanoff Killed.

London, February 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that General Ivanoff, formerly Commander of the South-western front, has been mortally wounded in the fighting at Kieff.

Germans Report Military Progress.

London, February 22.

A German wireless official message states:—We advanced twenty kilometres astride the Riga-Petrograd Railway. We have advanced on wide sectors between Dvinsk and Luck and are now marching on Kovno. We have taken 2,500 prisoners, a hundred guns and much rolling stock.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

French Drive Back Raiders.

London, February 22.

A French communique states:—Our fire drove back raiders in the Verdun sector. An artillery struggle is most violent in Champagne and in the Vosges.

British Repulse Attack.

London, February 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—After a heavy bombardment, the enemy attempted a raid east of Arleux Engshelle. We completely repulsed the attack, killing a number and taking a number prisoners. We took several prisoners in a successful local enterprise north east of Wytschaete.

Extensive Aviation Work.

London, February 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—We bombed yesterday an aerodrome north of Douai, a dump north-east of Lille, and dropped fifty bombs on billets. We brought down eleven machines and drove down another. Infantry also brought down a night bomber. Two of our machines are missing. At night 150 bombs were dropped on an important railway centre south-east of Cambrai and billets north of Douai. We also successfully re-attacked Thionville. Twenty-six heavy bombs were dropped on the railway station. There was a large explosion and two fires were started. Despite considerable gunfire, all the machines returned. Aeroplanes to day dropped a ton of bombs on factories and the station at Pirmasens in Germany. Hits were obtained near the station gas works, and factories, where there was a large fire. All the machines returned.

BRITISH SEA SUPREMACY.

London, February 22.

Speaking at the Aldwych Club, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe emphasised that destroyers were the great antidote to submarines. The Germans feared the British destroyers more than anything in the world. As regards surface fighting we had dragged the tail of our coat across the Heligoland Bight often enough, but the enemy had not taken the invitation. When war broke out 200 German ships were in foreign ports. Only 158 of these returned to Germany. Around the British Isles there were daily a thousand ships as targets for submarines, but never a target for ours.

RUSSIAN PEACE OFFER TO GERMANY.

Russia's Peace Offer.

London, February 22.

A Russian wireless official says that Germany acknowledges the receipt of a Russia Peace offer.

London, February 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that, in the Reichstag, Herr von Kuehlmann, announced a Russian peace offer amidst cheers from all parts of the House. Herr Kuehlmann warned the House against believing that peace with Russia was serious. It could only materialise when the Treaty was signed.

Danger to the Far East.

London, February 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says it is pointed out that the Bolshevik capitulation accentuates the danger of German expansion in the Far East. The *Echo de Paris* says that Japan can now play an important part if the Entente permits.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

French and Italian figures.

London, February 22.

The French shipping returns are as follows:—Arrivals 919, and departures 879. There have been no sinkings during the past week. The number of vessels unsuccessfully attacked was three.

Italian shipping returns state that two steamers have been sunk.

Twelve Big Ships Lost.

London, February 22.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals of vessels this week number 2,222, and the sailings 2,239. Twelve over and above 1,600 tons were sunk, and eight vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. One fishing vessel was sunk.

NEW EDUCATION SCHEME.

Special Interview with Mr. H. A. L. Fisher.

Mr. Edward Marshall, writes in the *Observer* as follows:—

In an interview which, to a layman, seems almost like the story of the dream of a new nation, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, told me of the new educational scheme which he believes will be the best of all monuments to the men who have fallen in the war "fighting for those ideals which mark the progress—that is, the proper education—of the world."

"War," said Mr. Fisher, "has stirred men's minds as well as souls. Universal service naturally leads to the conviction that those who render it are worthy of the best from the community, even as they give their best to the community.

"One of my friends doing Y.M.C.A. work at the front and coming into contact with incredible numbers of our British soldiery, told me how especially determined on a more liveable future is the British soldier. First of all he is resolved, of course, to best the German; the secondary keynote of his feeling is that we must have a better England after the war. It will be well for those in power in Government if they fully realise this general determination.

"Obviously the first requirement of a better England must be better education, and, especially, more education for the children of the people. The impulse thrills the Empire. Recently a meeting representing 100,000 workers met in South Wales to pass resolutions demanding free secondary and university education for everyone who by scholastic efforts shall show real desire for it. Nearly all the trades unions in England have passed resolutions of the sort.

"The relationships between child labour and child education have been and are being considered with especial care. British children have not been kept out of the elementary school by labour—such institutions have had an 84 per cent. attendance—but, under the system which has existed, a child, before beginning its school day, has been permitted to work three hours at such tasks as delivering newspapers, blacking boots, or carrying parcels.

"Experience has disproved the theory that such occupation do no harm to school work. Reports from a great number of our elementary school authorities show that school work is very greatly impaired by out-of-school employment, and especially by earlier-than-school-hours work. Children who perform it reach school tired, with their minds full of other interests, too often paramount.

"To me, therefore, it seems obvious that the first requirement of an efficient elementary school system must be strict limitation of hours of labour for children under fourteen. Under my Bill no labour will be tolerated under twelve, and, on school days, none whatever before 5 p.m. or after 8 p.m. Thus will be guaranteed freedom from interference by employment. A night's rest will intervene between any outside work the child may do and its school day. In other words, education will be first and employment second in England.

Better-Paid Teachers.

"That improvement is important, but, to my mind the cardinal reform which the Bill provides is the increase of teachers' salaries. To one who knows the schools as they have been, it is apparent that instructors for them must be recruited from a class mentally and psychologically better than that which has been drawn from in the past, and that teaching must be made a liberal profession rather than low-grade labour. With this thought in mind, we have secured of new money for annual expenditure £3,200,000 for higher salaries and pensions for the teachers in elementary schools, and £433,000 for teachers in secondary schools.

"I believe, and an increasing number of other people are beginning to believe, that education lies at the root of happiness for every people. Worthy education is impossible where inferior teaching forces are employed, and only inferior teaching forces can be secured where inferior pay is offered. Where teaching is inferior good government cannot be expected.

"That nation which, after the war, employs the best teachers with the highest pay and as a part of the best school system will be the best governed and therefore the greatest nation. Of that I am absolutely certain. No people which does not respect education will demand and support good government, and if there is not a vital impulse running through its education the people of no nation can be expected to respect it.

Nursery Schools.

"The school programme under the new system will include:—

"First. Nursery schools for children between the ages of three and six. It is almost certain that these nursery schools will be small institutions in which much sleep and play will be combined with very little routine instruction; but the play will be educationally organised, and the sleep will be under those good conditions which will help the children to become strong and healthy men and women. In these schools will be no desks; they will be equipped with cots and tables, and, so far as possible, they will be arranged so that their pupils may spend much time in the open air.

"Attendance at these schools will not be compulsory, for we wish children with good homes to remain in them till six years of age; but in the crowded districts, where mothers are generally employed, such nursery schools will be very beneficial, especially as, under careful medical supervision, they will be inspected daily and guarded carefully against such infections as measles. Thus we hope that we shall be able to give a multitude of children from three to six years old, who, at present, are denied it, a solid foundation for such good health as will enable them to take advantage of later educational plans.

"There is the first stage; a good physical foundation, as much open air as possible, teachers who will be partly nurses, gymnastic training of all available kinds, schools in close contact with the children's homes and mothers.

The Child up to Fourteen.

"Now comes the second period:—

"Children from six to fourteen years of age will be cared for in the elementary schools. The child's elementary school life will be roughly divided into two periods, one from the age of six to that of twelve devoted mainly to the acquisition of educational rudiments, and the other from the age of twelve to that of fourteen, when further and more elaborate training will be given, in, say, literature, foreign languages, handwork, housecraft (for girls), and general handicraft for boys, both of the latter treated rather as methods than as subjects. Music will be offered to both sexes.

"The third period requires full time in the secondary schools. By grants the Board now aids nearly a thousand such institutions giving general secondary education.

"This year we shall establish two examinations, one for secondary school pupils roughly sixteen years old, and one for pupils of about eighteen. We are hopeful that we may be able to get these examinations accepted as credentials, not only for entrance into universities, but for entrance into various professions.

"This might tend to relieve the country of the great embarrassment of many institutions, and we find several professions agreeably disposed toward the idea. We have a grant of £50,000 with which to finance the examinations, and believe them likely to supply the country with two good and the roughly reliable tests for its sixteen and eighteen-year-old youth.

Effect on Public Schools.

"One of my predecessors, Mr. McKenna, passed a regulation requiring that very secondary school aided by the Board must provide free places for elementary school pupils up to 25 per cent. of its total number of pupils. This gives us from our elementary to our secondary schools a highway broader than exists elsewhere, I think. Institutions which accept grants from the State must make this provision of one-quarter of their places for elementary school pupils, and thus many private institutions will be affected, most of those in England in fact, save Eton, Harrow, and a few others.

"The majority of such institutions have no great endowments, do not especially cater to the aristocracy, and are assisted locally and by the State. Under the bill a boy or girl leaving the elementary schools at fourteen must attend a secondary school at least eight hours a week for forty weeks, or, in some other way, be under direct educational influence to the aggregate of 320 hours each year. This attendance may be distributed so as to suit the convenience of its industry, if the pupil is employed. Thus the pupil is carried on, in general, to the age of eighteen.

"Part of this training will be physical, so, for the first time in our history, general supervision will be exercised not only over the basic health, but over the physical fitness, of our citizens up to the age of eighteen. Literary, historical, general, and vocational training also will be given, vocational training dominating during the last two years.

Our Lost Art of Music.

"I hope that music will find a place, but this has not been settled. Personally I regard music as important in all education. There is no way in which the Germans are so far in advance of the other nations of the world as in their general diffusion of musical knowledge and taste. It has helped them even in this war.

"I believe such knowledge to be a great solace to industrial populations, who, when overstrained, can take refuge in really fine music. We have neglected music sadly, although we were a musical people in the seventeenth century. How or why music suffered so sudden an eclipse among us I am at a loss to understand. We have a great volume of wonderful folk-songs, and if our people have but slight encouragement we soon shall be a musical nation again. I believe that through social and musical education as parts of the continuation system in evening schools we shall raise our whole population to a higher standard within for a few years.

Education and Industry.

"Now let us consider the relationships between popular education and industry, remembering that it is through its industry that every nation lives. We human beings are such creatures of habit that we have come to regard the exploitation of children and young people in industry as a primal necessity of industry's and therefore of the nation's, prosperity. I submit that this if wrong.

"Youth ought not to be subjected to industry. A nation thrives, not through the industry of its youth, but through that of its adults; and adult industry will be perfect only in those cases in which the adult is properly developed in other words, in those cases in which the adult's childhood had been guarded and nurtured rightly.

"There is a greater danger in submitting youth to modern industry than there was in submitting it to that olden days, for modern industry is more monotonous than was that of past ages. The more monotonous employment becomes, as in the machine industries of to-day, the more important it is that its complete an education as possible should be given before youth enters it.

"And modern industry leaves (or certainly should leave) more time for education than did that of the old days for repetition of processes results in a demand for and the necessity of shorter hours of labour. The eight-hour day will be brought about through the motony of industry. It might not have come or been necessary if industry had not developed as a thing principally of machinery.

"If the hours of workers are greatly to be shortened, as they must be, then we must train our young—we must have education—or we shall have chaos. In view of the industrial trend a great increase in our educational machinery is not more than an elementary precaution.

"But the new plan aims at protecting the interests of employers as well as those of youth, and the Board of Education is prepared to recognise schools of a vocational character established and maintained in industrial establishments by employers, if these schools come up to required standard. Thus children will be permitted to take their 320 hours' annual training instruction in schools established by the State or in employers' schools inspected by the State.

"We regard it as important that employers should be encouraged to feel that they must bear their share of the general obligation of 320 hours' vocational training for every child. Employers are sometimes suspicious of schools, fearing that some competitor may be reaping an advantage through employing children at full time. The new system will do away with every reason for such apprehension.

"We shall insist that every school shall include in its work certain general cultural branches for children up to the age of sixteen, that between sixteen and eighteen the training shall be mainly cultural, and that physical training of one kind or another shall be continuous throughout.

Summer Camps for Boys.

Another new idea of which we are very hopeful is expressed in that portion of the Act which enables the school authorities to start school camps for summer instruction. We hope that to these camps schoolboys of the working classes will go in great numbers—at least when they leave the elementary school at fourteen—to spend some part of their usual holiday fortnight. These will be organised by the local school authorities and will be controlled by schoolmasters, so that the attendant boys will get some instruction, some discipline, some physical training, some knowledge of country life, much open air, and the fine moral effect of a well conducted residential camp.

"In this way the son, for example, of a local tradesman will get definite full time schooling till he reaches the age of fourteen. He will get school-camp every summer till he is eighteen. He will get eight hours' day school every week. So, instead of stopping all educational work when he begins to earn for himself he will continue to be physically, artistically, vocationally, and ethically trained for several years thereafter, thus not only getting the advantages of knowledge, but being kept from losing that which in his earlier youth he has acquired.

"Up to the Age of Marriage."

"Continuance of education up to the age of marriage, which will be possible and ought to be pleasant and attractive under this scheme, will carry adults on so that they will not have lost interest in educational matters when their children begin to come along. Under the old system surely too long an interval between the school-days of the parents and the school-days of their first children—a lapse so long that parental interest in educational details had inevitably declined.

In England many girls marry at eighteen, having during the previous six years lost the effects of schooling. Thus the costly elementary schooling has been to a considerable extent wasted. The girls have left school before their education has had time to crystallise into life habits. It is hoped that the plan will give to future English girls, so to speak, a light hand-rail which will help them from school to matrimony, ensuring their keen and intelligent interest in the education of their children.

The Universities.

"The next and final step in that sort of education in which the State may properly participate is that of the universities. Here not much is attempted in the new Act. The British universities were better just before the war than they ever had been. More learning and culture were concentrated in Oxford and Cambridge then in any dozen German universities. There will be a vigorous development in them after the war, of course, but it is not likely that this will include many changes in essential structure or method.

"Not improbably the fact that so many brilliant young university men have been killed will result in some depression in university life. The loss of intellectual leaders in our university groups, indeed, has been tremendous. But I believe that when we reckon up at the end of the war we shall find that we still have enough with which to meet the nation's needs."

I asked Mr. Fisher if the educational plan included anything definitely designed to train youth to business so as to win the world's trade after the war.

"No," he said. "I myself believe in the general enrichment of human nature. To my mind an education designed especially to equip us for a desperate effort to win trade would be an error, and of all education should be liberty. If we are to achieve a population worthy of liberty, national and individual, it must be made up of individuals possessing free, unprejudiced minds. We want citizens who will wish and win the best for us, but will be willing and even anxious to give every other nation its due. Certainly nothing is further from our minds than the subordination of our school system to a commercial campaign to follow the war."

THE AMERICAN SPIRIT.

Ex-President Taft Points a Moral.

Mr. Fullerton L. Waldo writes in the London *Observer* as follows:—

As I was walking along the street with Harry Lauder just now, three middle-aged, homely women stopped him to shake his hand and thank him. He straightway entered into earnest conversation with them all.

"Give everything you've got!" he adjured them. "Do everything you can!"

"We are giving, and doing, with all our might!" one of them answered with a passionate intensity that dislodged her eyeglasses, while the others vigorously nodded their approval.

"You must give still more, and do still more!" insisted the Scot in whom L'Allegro and Il Penseroso are such close associates these days. "Remember, America is fighting not just for England, nor for France. She is fighting for herself!"

I have just been talking with a distinguished English visitor who knows official Washington, and had come from an exploration of our departmental activity lasting some days. Earnestly he insisted that we must bend all our energies to putting on the water at the earliest date that promised tonnage of 6,000,000. "Washington is the most inspiring capital in the world," he said. "It hums and seethes and bubbles with activity. News which is forbidden fruit to the newspapers is breaking every hour.

"The President is out to win the war, and to win it such a way that there will be no doubt about the terms.

"But we mustn't see things in a mere roseate glory of flag-wagging, nor as texts for a tirade of abuse. We must face the grim, unpalatable facts. When Joffre said, 'Get the troops over,' no wise shipping expert lifted a monitory finger and said, 'Wait a moment. Have you thought it out? Where are you going to get the transports for the men for the requisite supplies?'"

A little later I ran into a fellow who had come straight through from a point four miles distant from Verdun.

"The French want to see our men," he said, with bluff soldierliness. "They're very much obliged to us for the money and the food, for our aviators of the Escadrille Lafayette, and for our ambulances. But they want to know where the soldiers are, and how soon they will be sent into the trenches. They're tired of blether and babble. They don't want any more swank. They ask us to deliver the goods. They say they can run the railways themselves. They want us to kill the Boches."

The best answer is not a glittering generality, but the fact of the ceaseless processional across the sea (places and times of departure and numbers sent suppressed) to the training grounds in France where it is necessary to halt for the most eager and vigorous troops to acquire the technique of modern battle. Your British officers know full well the need of that intensive training for our men, atop of all they have learned in America. Their business common-sense lays a detaining hand upon our impulse to rush at once into action, telling us that to serve the Allies best and to serve America best we must know utterly how. And, being aware that you comprehend the length and breadth and depth of the problem, we are counselled by you.

All America rejoices that at last our soldiers are pouring into the front line of trenches.

William H. Taft, ex President of the United States, who has lately become a colleague as a contributing editor of the *Public Ledger* says very sensibly and accurately in his first editorial:—

"Germany is halted, but she is not whipped, and we may have to send an army of 5,000,000 instead of 2,000,000 to win this war. We are not likely to suffer from starvation here or feel the pangs of hunger, but we may have to come to a compulsory economy in wheat, meat, fat, and sugar, under the card system, as it is administered in European countries. The object lesson of the Italian campaign may in some degree be a blessing in disguise, if it startles us into an appreciation of the burdens we are to bear before we achieve our purpose. There is no doubt whatever of the tensity of the American people in this war to a finish when they realise fully what it is to cost. Disaster to our Army or to our Navy, or disaster among our Allies, will only rouse them to greater effort. The vital importance of winning the war will grow stronger with us as the difficulties of doing so impress themselves more fully upon us. But it is time we should feel in our hearts what confronts us."

America understands the confidence reposed in her and the solemnising responsibility of doing a great deal more because of Russia's temporary withdrawal and Italy's immediate reverses.

Yesterday there went through this city on their way to the front a large number of young Americans on edge to get into the fray. They were asked if they envied their brothers already on the other side. With one voice they answered. "We do!" They became inarticulate in their enthusiasm. That feeling will not burn out like a fire in straw. It will be translated into action.

Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, promises the 6,000,000 tons in 1918. The first four months of the programme will produce 1,000,000 tons. In 1916 the whole output of our yards was 750,000 tons. What validates Chairman Hurley's promise, which might otherwise seem Utopian, is the fact that he has the backing of concerns accustomed to make good, such as the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company, William Cramp and Sons, the New York Shipbuilding Company, the Chester Shipbuilding Corporation, the American International Corporation, the Cambria Steel Company, the United States Steel Corporation, and a host of companies of more definitely specialised function, such of the Southern Pine Emergency Association (of Southern sawmill owners and lumbermen), and the Line Belt Engineering Company.

Not one of the companies named is a Western organisation; and this circumstance discounts the effect of a story brought me from the Pacific Coast this morning. There, I am told, one steel ship a week (8,000 tons) is all they can do. That is 416,000 tons a year. But, as the list I have given shows, the Shipping Board is not depending on California and her sister states of the Western littoral.

Mother of 23 as Farmer.

A small farmer, named Mrs. McCarthy, from Athlone (Ireland), giving evidence at the Land Court recently stated that she was the mother of 23 children (12 living) and had 22 grandchildren. She still superintends farming operations on her land, and transacts cattle sales at local fairs.

THE BAKED BEAN OF BOSTON.

How to Make and Eat Them.

The shortest road to a man's heart is proverbially through his stomach and as a result of the article about Boston baked beans that crept into these columns last Saturday says the *N. C. Daily News* of February 16, all the Boston ladies in Shanghai who who are known to the American Woman's Exchange have been very busily engaged in their kitchens this week. The news that the Exchange was dispensing the festive vegetable prepared in the true Boston style was only a few hours in print when visitors who had never been at the Exchange before appeared, "their mouths watering for beans," as the lady in charge of the Exchange said.

An interesting psychological fact is that all the callers were men. Perhaps some had vain hopes that, having a sample, their wives or cooks could produce the same effect at home, not knowing that the making of both Boston baked beans and Boston brown bread is an art hereditary, a secret closely guarded by the descendents of the Mayflower excursion. There was such an extra demand for the brain-building food that a double quantity has been baked this week and will be ready for delivery at noon to-day. A score of new customers this week means two score next week, as there is an indescribable something about the flavour of the elliptoids that causes one to tell his neighbour about them.

There is no extra charge for the pot, which is of the sort for which there are a hundred uses in any kitchen. The beans are all ready for use, simply warm them and send to the table, serving from the pot in which they were baked, this being the original casserole. The luscious brown fruit should be eaten with all due respect to nicety, care being taken not to puncture a single bean with the fork but to deposit them in the mouth on the flat of the fork, breaking them not with the teeth but with the tongue, so as to take to the full the last delicate flavour of each juicy bean.

A thin and well-buttered slice of the Boston brown bread is conventionally taken between the fifth and sixth mouthful of beans. On rare occasions a small quantity may be left at the bottom of the pot, if the family is small; this is just as good when warmed over two or three days later as the dish will keep indefinitely, in fact it is like certain wines, the older the better, think some.

A few words about the preparation of this famous Boston dish—with no intention of giving away any secrets, but to show reasons why the dish cannot successfully be imitated by the uninitiated, the price of coal and gas among other reasons. In the first place you must capture the beans at the grocery, perhaps you will get the right kind, perhaps not. If they are to be eaten on Sunday, as in Boston, they must soak in cold water for 24 hours on Wednesday. This is all very easy, so far; but listen.

Procure an earthenware pot in which to bake them and from which they are to be served. In it place the beans and a hunk of lean fat pork smothered with the elliptoids which have been rolled individually in molasses (*Eng. treacle*) from New Orleans. The quantity of molasses to be used will be determined after countless failures. There is also a certain definite amount of sliced raw onion which must be calculated with nice proportion to weight of beans. Pepper and salt "to taste." But it would be telling too much if more were said about flavouring.

So prepared, the pot is gently placed in the oven in such manner as not to disturb the position of a single carefully placed bean. The oven must have previously been raised to a certain temperature which must not vary a degree and which cannot be stated here for that is also a part of the secret. And the beans must bake at that temperature for twenty four (24) hours. Each bean in the pot must be juicy and thoroughly cooked, without one burned bean.

But who wants to keep an oven going 24 hours in these times when the genuine Boston baked beans can be got any Friday and Saturday at the American Women's Exchange?

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

CAN

Supply Suitable Provisions for your

TABLE.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

A SPECIALITY

for

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNED BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

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FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Chinese Cotton.

The weekly review of the local cotton market issued February 7 by Messrs. J. Spunt & Co., states:—We have had another dull week in the cotton market, with business limited chiefly to the purchases made by a few local mills, the market presenting for the greater part an uncertain appearance with alternative spells of strength and weakness. There appeared to be support wherever the tone showed any weakening tendency, whereas any improvement seemed to bring out a few hundred piculs more for sale, so that the range of fluctuations was kept within narrow limits. The steadiness displayed by the market is interpreted by many as an indication of the inherent strength of the up-country marts, whereas there are others that contend that those believing in higher prices are making no efforts to force matters at this early stage of the season and are satisfied to bide their time until after the Chinese New Year holidays are over, when a better demand is expected for the commodity. Tone of the market, Steady.

The Shanghai Markets.

Piece Goods.—A Report on the Shanghai markets, dated February 9, states:—Closed. Auctions are suspended for three weeks and general trade, of course, is suspended. Early in the week there was some buying of white shirtings for Newchwang, but for all intents and purposes the market is closed tight, while merchants are either away at their ancestral homes or straightening out their accounts. Business will not open again until February 18 and the first auction will be that of Kungpingon February 26 by which date the merchants aim to be back. Those who take a pessimistic view of things fail to see how the market can open strong so long as there is fighting so close to Hankow, checking entirely the Yangtze inquiry, and so long as the trouble between North and South remains unsettled just so long will bussiness be doubtful. On the other hand there were rumours yesterday that Northern forces had recaptured Ychow, and if this is so a more optimistic view must prevail. Once China settles her internal disorders, prices must advance steadily as the demand increases, until they are somewhat nearer the parity of Home prices. Yarn.—The yarn market, too, is standing still expectantly waiting for the holidays to end and the expected advance in rates to come. Holders are not ready sellers at present prices, the market increasing in strength, and the probabilities are that when the merchants get around to business again about February 15 much higher rates will be ruling; much depends, however, on the political-military situation. Bombay reports another advance of Rs. 6 per bale, putting 10's up to Rs. 380-400 and 12's to Rs. 395-405; so that the gulf to be bridged between Shanghai and Bombay prices are ever widening. An improvement in the local market must inevitably follow an improvement in the political situation, but so long as the highway leading to the greatest yarn-buying province, Szechuan, is blocked by belligerent troops the gap in prices must remain unbridged, importers being content to hold their cargoes. Cotton.—Nothing doing in the local staple, the market being closed. Quotations unchanged:—Tungchow Tls. 34 to Tls. 35; Shanghai ginned Tls. 35; Naizu Tls. 34; Ningpo Tls. 31.40 to Tls. 32.60; Shensi Tls. 38 to Tls. 40. Hankow reports a very firm market with no sellers owing to no arrivals.

50 Years of Empire Service.

At Australia House recently Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, presented a cheque for £1,200, subscribed by friends, to Captain R. Muirhead Collins, R.N., who recently retired from the official secretaryship of the Commonwealth Government in London. Lord Denman, formerly Governor-General of Australia, pointed out that Captain Collins in one capacity or another had served the Empire for 50 years.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS: SA—SALES; B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Prices		STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest		1915. Lowest		1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
		Banks.										
b.	$645	H.K. & S'hai Banking Corp.	120,000	$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	820	545	Final div: of £2. 3/- & Bonus of £1. year end. 31/12/17. Subject Income Tax, at Exch: 3/- Pending.
		Marine Insurances.										
b.	$310	Canton Ins. Office, Ld.....	10,000	$250	50	427½	Sept.	340	Jan.	426	290	Final of $7 making $25. a/c 1915, and interim of $18 a/c 1916.
b.	t.115	North China Ins. Co., Ld....	10,000	£15	£5	180	April	145	Jan.	180	100	Final Div. of 15% mak. 30% for year e'ing 30/6/16 Pd. 31/10/17
b.	$780	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ld.	15,438	$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	1005	730	Final of $20 and bonus of $10 making $60.00 for 1915. Int. of $30 for 1916 Paid. 26/4/17.
b. ex 73	$205	Yangtsze Ins. Assoc. Ld....	12,000	$100	60	280	Dec.	200	Jan.	300	190	Final of $15 for 1915, and Interim $3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
		Fire Insurances.										
b.	$131	China Fire Ins. Co., Ld. ...	20,000	$100	20	163	Aug.	127½	April	168	121	$7 & $2 bonus 1916. Paid 26/4/17.
sa.	$335	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld....	8,000	$250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420	290	$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17
		Shipping.										
n.	$77	Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	20,000	$50	all	104½	Dec.	28½	Mar.	137	70	Final Div. of $5.00. Paid 29/9/17 making 20% for year end 20/6/17.
b.	$16	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	all	23½	May	19	Dec.	24	15	30cts. for year ending 31/12/17 Paid 19/2/18
b.	$156½	Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.... Combined	60,000	£5	all	172	Dec.	62½	Jan.	241	119½	Interim of 3/- on Pref: and 6/- on Def: Shares at Ex. 2/9½ Paid 15/2/18.
b.	$32½	Deferred	60,000			117	Dec.	80	Dec.	186	87	
n.	112/-	Preferred				68	Oct.	54	Aug.	55	32½	
		Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ld.	3,797,610	£1	all	94/6	June	75/-	Jan.	120/-	86/6	Interim of 2/- for 1917 (Coupon 29). Paid 14/7/17.
n.	$28	Star Ferry Company, Ld....	40,000	$10	all	39½	Oct.	23	July	41	28	$1.80 Div. and 30 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 30/5/17.
		Refineries.										
s.	$88	China S. Refining Co., Ld....	20,000	$100	all	134½	Sept.	80	Jan.	146	82	$12 for 1916. Paid 31/3/17.
sa.	$29½	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ld.	14,000	P.$0	all					41	29	$5 for 1916. Paid 15/2/17.
		Mining.										
b.	38/-	Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	1,000,000	£1	all	35/-	April	30/-	Dec.	40/-	26/-	Interim Div. of 1/- year end. 30/6/17. Paid 15/5/17. (Coupon 9).
b.	$2.60	Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld.....	200,000	£1	all	4.40	Mar.	2.40	Jan.	3.35	1.70	1/2 for 1909
b.	29/-	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	25/-	Dec.	32/6	Mar.	42/6	25/6	1/- 2nd interim making 2/- for a/c 1917. paid 7/7/17.
s.	20/-	Ural Caspians	796,666	£1	all	43/-	April	25/-	Jan.	38/9	23/-	Final of 4/- making 5/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15, paid July 1916
n.	27/-	Oriental Con: Min: Co. Ltd.	429,390	G.$10	all							G.$0.50 Div. No. 36 Paid Sept. 1917.
		Docks Wharves, Godowns, &c.										
sa. x. d.	$83	H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	all	82	Oct.	65	April	99	67	Div. of $6 & Bonus $4 for 1917. Paid 21/2/18.
b.	$131	H.K. & W. D. Co. Ld.....	60,000	$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	185	78½	Interim Div. $2½, for year 30/6/17. Paid 9/10/17.
b.	t. 78½	S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld....	55,700	t.100	all	63½	Sept.	49	July	95	59	Tls. 9 for year ending 30.4.17. Paid 28/7/17.
b.	t. 66	S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	36,000	t.100	all	100	Dec.	80	April	93	67	Tls. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
		Lands, Hotels and Buildings.										
b.	$90	H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.....	20,000	$50	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118	94	$3 for ½ year ending 30/6/17 Paid. 1/9/17.
sa.	$86½	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	$100	all	114	Jan.	103½	Dec.	105½	85	Final Div. of $3¼ for year ending 31/12/17. Paid 29/1/18.
b.	$5.60	H'phreys Estate & F. Co. Ld.	150,000	$10	all	7¼	Jan.	6	July	7.10	5.65	50 cents for 1917. Pending.
n.	$27½	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ld.	6,000	$50	30	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	38	33	$2½ for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.
b.	t. 70	Shanghai Lands.....	78,000	t.50	all	97	Mar.	107	Dec.	107	74	Interim. Div. of 5% making for 1917. Paid 27/8/17.
n.	$78	West Point Building Co., Ld.	15,500	$50	all	68½	Mar.	77	Dec.	90	69	Final Div. of $3 making for year ending 31/12/17. Paid 29/1/18.
b.	$90	H'kong Central Estates.....	10,000	$100	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	103	89	$7.00 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 29/1/17
		Cotton Mills.										
n.	t.165	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	20,000	t.50	all	180	July	117	Jan.	180	130	Tls. 20 for year ending 30.11.17. Paid 29/12/17.
n.	t. 14.10	Kung Yik	75,000	t.10	all	16¾	July	11½	Feb.	16¾	11½	Tls. 2 for year ending 30.11.17 Paid 16/1/18
n.	t. 65	Laou Kung Mow.....	8,000	t.100	all	90½	Sept.	72	Jan.	81	63	Tls. 12 for 1913. Paid. 13.2.14.
n.	t.126	Shanghai Cottons.....	40,000	t.50	all	100	May.	77	Jan.	136	81	Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.17. Paid 28/9/17.
n.	t. 40½	Oriental Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	20,000	t.50	all							Tls. 6. for 1913. Paid 26/3/14
n.	t. 7	Yangtszepoos	175,000	t.5	all	6¾	Oct.	6¾	Dec.	8½	4¾	Tls. 1.25 (25%) on Ord. shares for year end 31/12/17.
		Miscellaneous.										
n.	$9½	China Borneo Company, Ld.	60,000	$10	all	11¼	Apr.	9¼	May	10.35	6.50	60 cents for 1916. Paid 18/5/17
n.	$3.90	China Light, Power Co. Ld.	50,000	$5	all	3.65	Mar.	4.95	Oct.	4.90	3	6% for year ending 28.2.06
		Do. (Spec. shares)	50,000	$1	all							
b.	$7.80	China Provt. L. & M. Co. Ld.	125,000	$10	all	7¾	Jan.	10.15	Oct.	10.10	7.50	70 cts. for 1917. Pending.
b.	$29	Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	60,000	7½	all	35	Jan.	29	Dec.	41	20	$2 for year ending 31/7/17 paid 6/10/17.
sa.	$8	Green Island Cement Co. Ld.	400,000	$7.50	all	11.20	Oct.	5.20	Jan.	12.10	6.75	80 cts. for 1916. 27/3/17.
b.	$48	Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	60,000	$10	all	45	Oct.	36½	Feb.	55	43	$3 for year 28/2/17. Paid 9/5/17.
b.	$190	Hongkong Ice Co., Ld.	6,500	$25	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190	147½	Int. Div. $2 for year 1917. Paid 21/8/17.
n.	$29½	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	60,000	$10	all	34½	Dec.	25	Jan.	41	26½	Interim Div. $1. for 1917. Paid 24/8/17.
s.	$6.40	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000	5/-	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7.50	5¼	Fin. Div. 14% = 23-33 Cents. Pending.
b.	t.14½	Langkats	250,000	G.$10	all	43¼	May	35	Mar.	40½	12	Tls. 1, for 1916. Paid. 28/4/17.
s.	$8½	Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old)	25,000	$10	all	10½	Mar.	9.30	June	10.25	8½	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 26/5/17.
s.	cts. 80	Do (New)	50,000	$10	$1.	1.00	Mar.	80 cts.	Aug.	1.00	90 cts.	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.16 Paid 20.8.17.
n.	$4	Steam Laundry Co., Ld.....	20,000	$5	all	4.25	Jan.	3	June	4	3.00	
n.	$11½	Union Water-boat Co., Ld.	27,723	$7	all	18	Jan.	16	Dec.	17	12	12½% per share for year ending 31.12.17. Paid 5/2/17.
n.	$5½	Watson and Co., Ld.....	90,000	$10	all	7.10	Mar.	6.50	Oct.	7.70	5¼	70 cts. for 1916 Paid 29/5/17
n.	$6½	William Powell, Limited...	21,000	$7	all	6.90	Aug.	6	Dec.	7¼	5½	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
	$29	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	$25	all	28		28		29	28	$2 for 1916
n.	$10	H'Kong Steel Foundry Co. Ld.	7,808	$10	all					11	9½	$1 for year end 31/5/17 Paid 15/8/17.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker,
CORRECTED TO NOON, FEB. 22, 1918. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS"

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

22nd February, 1918.

SELLING.	
T/T	2/11¼
Demand	2/11¼
30 d/s.	2/11¼
60 d/s.	2/11⅛
4 m/s.	2/11¾
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	126
T/T Japan	135½
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	70
T/T	158¾
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	4.00
Demand, Paris	4.00½

BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	3/-⅛
4 m/s. D/P	3'-⅛
6 m/s. L/C	3/-⅜
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3-⅜
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	71¼
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	4.15
6 m/s. Francs	4.20
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	Nom.
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	140
Demand, Singapore	126
On Haiphong	¼% prem.
On Saigon	ra.
On Bangkok	52⅜
Sovereign	6.70 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	42.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	42⅝

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER $100:

Chinese...20 cts. pieces	7½% dis
Chinese...10 ,,	7½% ,,
Hongkong 20 cents c.	½% par.
,, 10 ,,	½% ,,

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
中華實業銀行

Capital (¼ Paid up) ...Francs 45,000,000. (1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.
Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Building. Tel. No. 2352
5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.		EVERY	15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to 10.57 A.M.		-	10 MIN.
10.57 A.M. to 11.30 A.M.		-	15 MIN.
11.30 A.M. to 12.45 P.M.		-	15 MIN.
12.45 P.M. to 1.15 P.M.		-	10 MIN.
1.15 P.M. to 1.45 P.M.		-	15 MIN.
1.45 P.M. to 3.15 P.M.		-	10 MIN.
3.15 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.		-	15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.		-	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. 9.30 to 11.30 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 12.30 A.M.		EVERY	15 MIN.
12.30 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.		-	10 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 12.30 Noon		-	15 MIN.
12.30 Noon to 1.00 P.M.		-	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 3.30 P.M.		-	15 MIN.
3.30 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.		-	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.30 P.M.		-	15 MIN.
6.30 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.		-	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS:
Extra Car at Midnight

SPECIAL CARS.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

"Season and punch tickets" available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office:—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO.'S

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

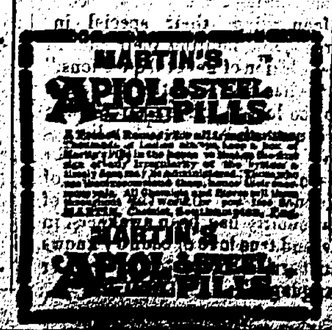
(Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System.

TRUSTEE, LIQUIDATOR, &c. WORKS ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed.

(Rates and Particulars on application) To the Office of

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.



BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/- = $15,000,000
Silver ... $18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
$48,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
S. K. Dodwell, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Stitcher, Esq. G. T. M. Kidner, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq. W. L. Patrickson, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed
On Current Accounts at the rate of ½ per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, ¾ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 1 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 1½ per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules for opening Accounts can be had on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum monthly balances of $1 and upwards.
Deposits may be transferred to or withdrawn from the Savings Bank of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank &c. and Withdrawals by cheques on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank &c. may be paid into the Savings Bank.
Sums of $500 and upwards may be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON, E.C.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1911.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed ,, ...	1,125,000
Paid Up ,, ...	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Karachi	
Calcutta	Kota Bharu	
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur	
Delhi	Madras	
Galle	Penang	
Hongkong	Rangoon	
Howrah	Shanghai	
Kandy	Singapore	
Port Louis (Mauritius)		

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
55, Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS	U.S. $5,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	U.S. $1,348,000
	U.S. $7,848,000

BRANCHES:—

BATAVIA	LONDON	SANTO DOMINGO
BOMBAY	MANILA	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MEDELLIN	SANTIAGO
CANTON	PANAMA	DE LOS
CEBU	PEKING	CABALLEROS
COLON	PUERTO	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	PLATA	SINGAPORE
HONGKONG	SAN PEDRO	TIENTSIN
KOBE	DE MACORIS	YOKOHAMA

Through its close affiliation with The NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba, South America, and elsewhere, namely:—

BAHIA	BUENOS AIRES	CARACAS
GENOA	HAVANA	MONTEVIDEO
RIO DE JANEIRO	MOSCOW	
CUBA	SANTIAGO DE	
SANTOS		
PETROGRAD	VALPARAISO	
Rua PAULO		

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE HOGG, Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1914.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen	48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... ,,	36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,,	22,100,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies		
Bombay	Melbourne	
Calcutta	New York	
Chicago	Osaka	
Dalny	Peking	
Fourchun	Rangoon	
Hankow	San Francisco	
Hongkong	Shanghai	
Kagoshima	Singapore	
Kai Ming	Sydney	
Kobe	Tientsin	
London	Tsingtau	
Lyons	Vancouver	
Manchester	Yokohama	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EIGHT CHAU, Manager.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1917.

SAVE YOUR

COUPONS

IN

"Embassy"

No. 77

CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with "EMBASSY" Coupons:—

COLGATE'S
SHAVING STICK,
CREAM or POWDER
Redeemable for 10 No. 1 Coupons each

WILLIAMS'
SHAVING STICK
or CREAM
do

RAZOR BLADES
GILLETTE
DURHAM DUPLEX
or AUTO.
Redeemable for 20 No. 1 Coupons for a pkt of ½ doz.

Send Coupons to:—
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel not over	3lbs ...	90 cents.
Do.	7lbs ...	$1.80 "
Do.	11lbs ...	2.70 "

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases: Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addressees) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Weeks days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shatankok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Antau, Pinx Shan, Sai Kung, Santin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., Registration 5 p.m., Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Namtau and Sanmei.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m. Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongkoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumchuck.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukong.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 4 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 22d. 12h. 25m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all reporting stations; an anticyclone is again central over the Yangtse Valley, and fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 0.02 inch against an average of 4.71 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Districts.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Cape Rock	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, fresh to strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
February 22, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds: D'tion.	Winds: Force.	Weather.
V'ostock	6a						
Nemuro	6a						
Hakodate	"						
Tokio	"						
Kochi	"						
Nagasaki	"						
K'gima	"						
Oshima	"						
Naha	"						
Ishi'jima	"						
Bonin Is.	"						
W'haiwei	6a	30.43	36	83	n	1	b
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	30.40	36	83	n	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	30.36	38	100	nnw	4	b
Sharp P.	"	30.31	54	80	n	1	o
Amoy	"	30.25	54	89	ne	2	o
Swatow	"						
Taihoku	5a	30.23	55	96		0	o
Takhu	"	30.19	54		n	2	b
Tainan	"	30.17	70		n	4	o
Koshun	"	30.13	64		nne	4	o
P'dores	"	30.19	59		nne	6	o
Canton	6a	30.25	59	65	ne	2	o
H'kong	"	30.21	55	83		0	o
Gap Rock	"	30.20			n	4	o
Macao	"	30.18	55	84	nnw	1	o
Wuchow	9a						
Paihoi	"						
Hoihow	"						
Phuliem	7a	30.25	59	63	ne	2	o
Tourane	"	30.14	63		wnw	2	o
C. St. J.	"	30.00	66		ene	4	b
Aparri	6	30.07	65	92		0	r
Dakupan	"	29.95	64	90		0	o
Manila	"	29.98	63	98	nne	1	b
Legaspi	"	29.94	68	94		0	o
Tacloban	"	29.91	72	92	wnw	2	o
Iloilo	"	29.92	70	91	n	4	o
Surigao	"	29.89	75	91	nne	4	o
Guam	4.20						
Lamon	6	29.85	75	95	sw	4	o

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Feb 22, 1918

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	Up date	On date. a.m.	On date. p.m.
Barometer	30.11	30.21	30	13
Temperature	62	55		70
Humidity	54	83		25
Wind Direction	E.	—	S.S.E.	
" Force	4	0		1
Weather	b	c		b
Rain	0.00	0.00		0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the grass to-day 55
Lowest " " " " 55

H.K. Observatory, Feb. 22, 1918
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 18th Feb. to 24th Feb.

		High Water Hongkong Mean Time.		Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	18	m 7	6.6	m. 7	2.0
		4.35	6.6	12	2.4
Tues.	19	m 8	6.6	m 8	1.8
		5.34	6.6		
Wed.	20	m 9	6.6	0.9	1.6
		6.31	6.6	0.9	1.4
Thur.	21	m 10	6.6	0.9	1.4
		7.28	6.6	0.9	1.4
Fri.	22	m 11	6.6	0.10	1.4
		8.25	6.6	0.10	1.4
Sat.	23	m 12	6.6	0.11	1.4
		9.22	6.6	0.11	1.4
Sun.	24	m 0	6.6	0.12	1.4
		10.19	6.6	0.12	1.4

All Soundings in Fathoms.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL

Saturday, 23rd Feb., 9.15 P.M. (punctually).

Mr. A. P. Stokes, assisted by members of the Hongkong A.D.C., will present,

"ACID DROPS"

"FIVE BIRDS IN A CAGE"

"THE REST CURE"

(by Special request).

Booking Moutries—Tickets $3, $2 and $1.

Proceeds go (without any deduction) to the funds of The Mercantile Marine in England and Naval Prisoners of War.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
Monday Night Feb. 25th, at 9.15 p.m.
Location:—CAUSEWAY BAY
Behind The French Convent Block of Buildings
Return of the Popular Favourites
BIGGER, BETTER, BRIGHTER THAN EVER
HARMSTON'S
The Apex, The Crux, The Acme, The Alpha and Omega
OF ALL THAT STANDS FOR PERFECTION IN THE CIRCUS WORLD.

See our Beautiful Arab Stallions and Performing Ponies.
Our Menagerie consists of
Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Hyenas, Emu, Zebra, Wallaby, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, Etc.
Matinees: Wednesday & Saturday afternoons
DOORS OPEN 3 P.M. COMMENCE 4 P.M.
when Children will be admitted all half price to all parts of the Circus.

NOTICE:—Special Tram Cars will run before & after the Night Performances to within two minutes walk of the circus tent.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box Six Seats	$15.00	Second Chairs	$1.50
Single Seat, Box	3.00	Stalls	1.00
First Chairs	2.00	Gallery	50 cts.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform. Half Price to the $1 & $1.50 seats.

BOOKING AT THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. DAILY.

W. Harmston, Proprietor. C. M. Bruce, Band Master. R. Alton & W. Symons, Agents.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

PROGRAMME FOR FEB. 22, 23, 24, & 25 1918.

A Great Gold Rooster play in 5 parts,

"MISS NOBODY"

Featuring GLADYS HULETTE.

Pathe's Gazette AND Splendid Comedy.

Watch for the opening date of "THE FATAL RING" with "PEARL WHITE"

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF TACK LOONG

THE OLDEST & LARGEST CHINAWARE CONCERN IN CANTON.

Our patrons are desired to note that Mr. Li Hon Chy, also known as Ng Sheung, who has heretofore represented this house for the Foreign Department, is no longer in our employ and has no authority to act on our behalf in any capacity whatsoever.

Our new partner, Mr. Fung Yiu Hing, also known as Po Hing will represent this house hereafter.

The general management and staff except the above change, remain the same as before and all commands or enquiries will receive the same care and prompt attention as in the past.

Canton February 1, 1918.

INDIA'S CHRISTIANS FOR FREE INDIA.

Future in their own People.

The impulse for Home Rule that is at present asserting itself among the Christians of India is revolutionizing the attitude of the Hindus, Musselmans, and other Indians toward them says the *Literary Digest* The non Christian Indians have hitherto felt that their countrymen who profess Christianity clung to the foreigners whose faith they shared, and, therefore, left them severely alone. But now that the Indian Christians, both of old standing and new converts, are showing that their "future is bound up with the people of their own blood," the differences of religion are being forgotten, and they are welcomed as patriots. New India (Madras), which belongs to Mrs. Annie Besant, who certainly can not be accused of partiality for Christian missionaries and their followers in the East, wrote in the course of a recent editorial note:

"The time has come when the Hindu and Moslem communities should stretch out friendly hands to their Christian brethren welcoming them as natural allies in the struggle for Indian freedom and recognising their place in the great Indian nation."

The editorial from which we have quoted was inspired by a meeting of influential Indian Christians held in the Young Men's Christian Association auditorium at Madras. Mr. M D Devadoss, barrister at law who presided, demanded for his community separate representation in the legislatures that are shortly to be constituted according to the recommendations of the British mission, under the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, P.C. which is at present in India on a visit, four of invested

gation. His plea, as reproduced in New India, was:

"It is very necessary that the Christians have a representative in the legislative and other bodies. It might be said that they form only one class among many classes of people, and a person of any class might represent them. No doubt the Christians have many things in common with other people, but there are certain things which are distinctly Christian, and when the interests of Christians clash with the interests of other people, those people will not be able to represent the Christians properly. It is, therefore, incumbent that they should have their own representatives in all the great institutions of the country. To mark the progress of the Christians, to show that they are a community by themselves, to justify the fact that they by their education and advancement are fit to take part in the councils of the state, they must be given a proper place which should not be left to the whim of the electorate, which might or might not send proper representatives. They should have the right to send their own representatives, who should be elected, of possible, by the members of their own community."

It is striking that the Indian Christian demands for self-expression strike sympathetic chords in Indian non-Christian hearts. The editorial writer New India, for instance, says:

"In the new electorates proportional representation must be accepted in some form. As the Musselmans have agreed to a certain proportion of Moslem . . . . members (of the legislature), so should Christians also have their due proportion, thus safeguarding their special interests, and lending their aid in the solution of general questions."

"It has been said that India can not be looked upon as a nation because of her varied religions and tongues," says Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia of Kapurthala, "but the spirit of nationality has been awakened in us, and true love of country knows no barriers of caste or creed, or

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.
FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

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